

ing lists of names from their offices—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HACKETT: Petition of citizens of Watauga County, N. C., relative to forest reservations disturbing land titles in any part of said county—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HIGGINS: Petition of James Geddes, of Waterbury, Conn., for H. R. 14783, promoting efficiency of the militia—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Audubon Society of Connecticut, for forest reservations in White Mountains and southern Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Musicians' Protective Union of Willimantic, Conn., for House joint resolution 103 (relative to employment of enlisted musicians in competition with local musicians)—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of Central Labor Union of Connecticut, for construction of war vessels in navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petitions of Company G, First Infantry, of South Manchester; Company M, Second Infantry, of Torrington; Company C, Second Infantry, Company A, Second Infantry, of Waterbury; and Company G, Second Infantry, of Waterbury, Connecticut National Guard, favoring H. R. 14783, for promoting efficiency of the militia—to the Committee on Militia.

By Mr. HINSHAW: Petitions of legal voters of Blauer Crossing, Hubbell, Harbine, and Utica, Fourth Congressional District of Nebraska, against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Nebraska State Horticultural Society, for forest reservations in White Mountains and southern Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Simon Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOBSON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Holmes E. Offley—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: Petition of 17 old soldiers of Ottumwa, Iowa, for change in pension law so that maximum age pension may be received at 65 instead of 75 years of age—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky: Paper to accompany bill for relief of William I. Curbey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KALANIANAOLE: Memorials to accompany H. R. 6146, for a naval station at Pearl Harbor—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN: Petition of Pamela Carolina Reade, of Person County, N. C., for an appropriation of \$500 to perfect a new water system—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LAFEAN: Petition of Manufacturers' Association of York, Pa., for H. R. 10504, for a special parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LAW: Petition of mass meeting of the Poles in New York City, January 23, 1908, against Polish expropriation bill—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of North Side Board of Trade, for an annual appropriation for rivers and harbors—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of National Corps, Army and Navy Union, for equalization of pay and increase of pay for Army and Navy officers and men—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of National German-American Alliance, for forest reservations in White Mountains and southern Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Peter Carroll and others, for the Anthony bill (H. R. 7691)—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MANN: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Andrew J. Clark and Julia E. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MURPHY: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Orson Wright, John F. Whitford, and Robert H. Graham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POLLARD: Petition of sundry citizens of the First Congressional District of Nebraska, for prohibition of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of Nebraska State Horticultural Society, for forest reservations in White Mountains and southern Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RAINEY: Petition of Jacksonville (Ill.) Business Men's Association, favoring currency legislation—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of Thomas Montgomery and 23 other citizens of the Twentieth Congressional District of Illinois; J. B. Watson and 30 other citizens of Barry, Ill.; and E. S. Marsh and

40 other merchants of the Twentieth Congressional District of Illinois against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. REEDER: Petition of National Association of Retail Druggists, against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RHINOCK: Paper to accompany bill for relief of William H. Mullins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of W. B. May—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SABATH: Communication from James A. Rose, secretary of state of Illinois, transmitting house resolution No. 88, of the State of Illinois, for passage of the Hamilton bill—giving ex-prisoners of the civil war \$50 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of officers, directors, and trustees of art museums in the United States, for free art legislation in accordance with H. R. 15268—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of National Funeral Directors' Association, against the practice of burial at sea—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Chicago Historical Society, for Bureau of Ethnology to collect and publish information relative to language of the old Indian tribes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SIMS: Petition of citizens of Huntingdon, Carroll County, Tenn., for a postal savings bank law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Petition of Gideon S. Smith and 42 other veterans of the civil war, and Phil Kearny Post, No. 53, Grand Army of the Republic, for the enactment of the Sherwood pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Hinton Miller, for repeal of section 3 of service pension act of February 6, 1907, relative to employment of attorneys—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPERRY: Petitions of Company A, of New Haven; Company G, of Waterbury; and Company M, of Torrington, Second Infantry; and Company G, of South Manchester, First Infantry Connecticut National Guard, favoring enactment of Senate bill 4316 (militia bill)—to the Committee on Militia.

Also, petition of members of the Maennerchor of Ansonia, Conn., against any pending prohibition of interstate commerce liquor measure—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, petition of the Audubon Society of Connecticut, for forest reservations in White Mountains and southern Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of W. C. Sharpe, of Seymour, Conn., against order of the Postmaster-General relative to mailing newspapers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SPIGHT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of heirs of Jacob Kuykendall—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SULZER: Petition of National German-American Alliance, for forest reservations in White Mountains and southern Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of executive committee on nautical schools, for Federal Government to bear part of expense of nautical schools—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WEISSE: Petition of officers, directors, and trustees of art museums in United States, for free-art legislation in accordance with H. R. 15268—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of National German-American Alliance, for forest reservations in White Mountains and southern Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

SENATE.

MONDAY, February 10, 1908.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last, when, on request of Mr. CLAPP, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY ON DUTY IN WASHINGTON.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 21st ultimo, a list of all line and staff officers of the Navy on duty in Washington, D. C., on July 1, 1905, etc., and also a list of all line and staff officers of the Navy on duty in Washington, D. C., and in any navy-yard or naval station in the United States on January 1, 1908, etc., which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND MOUNT VERNON RAILWAY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1907, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

FRENCH SPOILIATION CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the findings of fact and conclusions of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the annexed findings by the court relating to the vessel sloop *James*, Robert Palmer, master, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact filed by the court in the following causes:

In the cause of Howard Lodge, No. 13, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Gallatin, Tenn., *v. United States*;

In the cause of Bernard J. D. Irwin *v. United States*;

In the cause of Mary Elizabeth Very, administratrix de bonis non of the estate of Samuel Very, jr., deceased, *v. United States*;

In the cause of Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the State of Tennessee *v. United States*;

In the cause of the trustees of Rich Creek Baptist Church, of Giles County, Tenn., *v. United States*;

In the cause of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Springfield, W. Va., *v. United States*; and

In the cause of the trustees of the Baptist Church of Princeton, Ky., *v. United States*.

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 485) to create a new division of the northern judicial district of Texas and to provide for terms of court at Amarillo, Tex., and for a clerk for said court, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1256) for the relief of Pope & Talbot, of San Francisco, Cal.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 2756. An act for the relief of L. K. Scott;

H. R. 2915. An act for the relief of John P. Hunter;

H. R. 3388. An act for the relief of L. B. Wyatt;

H. R. 4763. An act transferring Commander William Wilmot White from the retired to the active list of the Navy;

H. R. 6515. An act for the relief of J. A. Gallaher, administrator of the estate of Joseph H. Gallaher, deceased;

H. R. 6902. An act for the relief of Henry Rustan;

H. R. 8947. An act for the relief of the Herman Andrae Electrical Company, of Milwaukee, Wis.;

H. R. 10075. An act for the relief of Copiah County, Miss.;

H. R. 12398. An act to authorize the War Department to transfer to the State of Kansas certain lands now a part of the Fort Riley Military Reservation;

H. R. 13875. An act for the relief of John V. Johnson;

H. R. 14446. An act for the relief of A. J., C. C., and T. W. Hodges;

H. R. 15070. An act for the relief of J. Edmund Strong;

H. R. 15247. An act to authorize the Idaho and Northwestern Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Spokane River near the city of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

H. R. 15372. An act for the allowance of certain claims reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the acts approved March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Bowman and the Tucker acts;

H. R. 16050. An act to authorize the Interstate Transfer Railway Company to construct a bridge across the St. Louis River between the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota;

H. J. Res. 102. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish three condemned cannon to the mayor of the city of Detroit, Mich., to be placed on the base of a statue of the late Maj. Gen. Alexander Macomb, United States Army; and

H. Res. 130. Joint resolution providing for salaries of the Resident Commissioners from the Philippine Islands.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

H. R. 558. An act to extend to the port of Chattanooga, Tenn., the privileges of immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement;

H. R. 9217. An act amending sections 2533 and 2534 of Revised Statutes, so as to change the name of the Fairfield collection district; and

H. R. 14011. An act amending an act approved June 10, 1880, entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes."

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of the Indiana Branch of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, praying that an annual appropriation of not less than \$50,000,000 be made for a period of at least ten years for the development of the rivers, harbors, and channels of the country, and the construction of necessary connecting canals, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the California Harbor, No. 15, American Association of Masters, Mates, and Pilots, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "Littlefield bill," amending section 4438 of the Revised Statutes so as to make the provisions contained therein inapplicable to masters of sailing vessels of over 700 gross tons, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented the petition of Walter J. Quick, dean and professor of agriculture at the College of Agriculture and Experiment Stations, at Blacksburg, Va., praying for the enactment of legislation admitting to the mails as second-class mail matter periodicals issued at stated intervals by State departments of agriculture, horticulture, entomology, and State crop pest commissions, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Down-Town Taxpayers' Association, of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard of at least one of the proposed new battle ships, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 1, Commercial Telegraphers' Union, of Chicago, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the mailing of telegrams by telegraph companies accepted for telegraphic communication, and also for an investigation into the condition of the telegraph companies of the country, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the American Society of Naturalists, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for a biological survey of the Panama Canal Zone, which was referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

He also presented memorials of the Concordia Singing Society, of Kansas City, Kans.; of the Arion Association, of Wheeling, W. Va.; of the Washington Butchers' Benevolent Association, of Washington, D. C.; of the Harmonia Singing Society, of Chester, Pa.; of the Deutscher Militar Verein and the Turn Verein, of St. Louis, Mo.; of the Liederkrantz, Knights and Ladies of Honor, of the Mutual Benefit and Aid Society, and of the South Chicago Turn Verein, all of Chicago, Ill.; of Local Lodge No. 462, of Torrington; of Germania Lodge, No. 338, of Hartford; of Grand Lodge, Order of Sons of Herman, of Connecticut; of the Eintracht Singing Society, of Wallingford; of Vater John Lodge, Order of Harugari, of New Britain; of the Turn Verein Society of Rockville; of Schider Lodge, No. 338, Order of Sons of Herman, of Bridgeport; of Schaelbischer Maennerchor, of Bridgeport; and of Local Lodge No. 593, Order of Harugari, of Danbury, all in the State of Connecticut; of the German Mutual Aid Society, of Brownsville; of the Turn Verein of St. Paul; of Local Lodge No. 27, Sons of Herman, of New Ulm; of Goethe Lodge, No. 5, Order of Sons of Herman, of Young America; of the Pioneer Maennerchor, of Young America; of German-American Lodge, No. 58, Order of Sons of Herman, of St. Paul; of Philharmonic Society of Winona; and of Local Lodge No. 52, Order of Sons of Herman, of St. Paul, all in the State of Minnesota; of Germania Club, of Reedsburg, Wis.; of Southwest Turn Verein Society, of St. Louis; of the German Pioneer Society, of Wheeling, W. Va.; of Local Lodge No. 652, Deutscher Order der Harugari, of Barre, Vt.; of Arion Gesangverein, of York, Pa.; of Harmony Lodge, No. 37, Order of Sons of Herman, of Grand Island, Nebr.; of Concordia Germania Turner Society, of Moline, Ill.; of the Singing Society of Hermann, Ill.; of Wilhelm Wagner Lodge, No. 250, Order of Sons of Herman, of Freeport, Ill.; of the Germania Beneficial Union, District No. 9, of Reading, Pa.; of Local Lodge No. 2,

Order of Sons of Herman, of Calhoun, Ala.; of the National Turnverein, of St. Louis, Mo.; of the Turnverein of Fort Wayne, Ind.; of the Concordia Singing Society, of Peoria, Ill.; of the Mutual Aid Society of Garden City, Ala.; of the German Beneficial Union, the United German Societies, and the Washington Saengerbund, all of Washington, D. C., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PLATT presented a petition of Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Chautauqua, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the importation of opium into the United States, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade, Baltimore, Md., praying for the enactment of legislation creating a permanent nonpartisan tariff commission, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Neptune Naval Camp, No. 30, of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction at Government navy-yards of all ships and war vessels of the United States Navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the officers, directors, and trustees of sundry art museums in the United States, praying for the repeal of the duty on works of art, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Education of New York City, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for an annual appropriation for the support of nautical schools, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Harlem Board of Commerce, of New York City, N. Y., praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of Kingston Council, No. 356, United Commercial Travelers of America, of Kingston, N. Y., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 523, International Typographical Union, of Tarrytown and Ossining, in the State of New York, praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 17, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, of Buffalo, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of ships and war vessels at the navy-yards of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce, of Oswego, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to equalize and fix the pay of officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 310, American Federation of Musicians, of New York City, and of Local Union No. 43, American Federation of Musicians, of Buffalo, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit Army and Navy bands from entering into competition with civilian musicians, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER presented petitions of sundry citizens of Portsmouth, Colebrook, and Concord, all in the State of New Hampshire, of Washington, D. C., of Barton and Edwards, in the State of Kansas, of Moorestown, N. J., of Keithville, La., and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Yonkers, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented petitions of the Deutscher Central Verein of Washington, of the Brookland Citizens' Association, and of the North Capitol and Eckington Citizens' Association, all in the District of Columbia, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the direction and control of public education in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a memorial of the East Washington Citizens' Association of the District of Columbia, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "Dolliver bill" providing for the direction and control of public education in the District

of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Washington Chapter, American Institute of Architects of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the adoption of the Park Commission's plan for beautifying that city as laid down by l'Enfant, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented the memorial of W. W. Neehan, of Concord, N. H., remonstrating against the Postmaster-General's order limiting the credit of weekly newspapers to one year, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of the Farm Journal, of Philadelphia, Pa., remonstrating against the adoption of a certain amendment to section 2893 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the issuance of periodicals, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the memorial of A. B. Gard, of Washington, D. C., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring property owners and tenants in the District of Columbia to remove snow and ice from the sidewalks, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Brightwood Citizens' Association, of the District of Columbia, praying for the enactment of legislation to extend the Ninth street car line to the District line and Takoma, in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a memorial of the Brown Shoe Company, of St. Louis, Mo., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to amend section 549 of the postal laws of the United States, relating to post-offices and post-roads, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. McCUMBER presented petitions of Local Union No. 186, International Typographical Union, of Fargo, N. Dak., praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Ardoch, N. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Hyde Park, N. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation placing the motto "In God we trust" on all coins of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. KEAN presented a memorial of Local Branch No. 71, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, of Barnegat, N. J., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors in prohibition districts, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 132, International Typographical Union, of Camden, N. J., praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the petition of Fletcher W. Dickerman, of Newark, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of General Howe Post, No. 31, Department of New Jersey, Grand Army of the Republic, of Woodbury, N. J., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to abolish certain pension agencies in the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DEPEW presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Albany, N. Y., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Albany, N. Y., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to protect the first day of the week as a day of rest in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Central Trades Assembly, of Elmira, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation providing that at least one of the proposed new battleships be constructed in the Government navy-yard in that State, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the North Side Board of Trade, of New York City, N. Y., praying that annual appropriations be made for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Harlem Board of Commerce of New York City, N. Y., praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Albany, N. Y., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit Sunday banking in post-offices in the handling of money orders and registered letters, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. ANKENY presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Bellingham, Wash., praying that an appropriation be made for the erection of a public building at that city, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. WARNER presented the petition of Isaac d'Isay, late captain Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, praying for the enactment of legislation restoring to the Army, with the rank held by them at the time of their discharge, surviving officers discharged under section 3 of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 3485) granting an increase of pension to Isaac C. Temple, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 3668) granting an increase of pension to John H. Estes, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 3964) granting a pension to William S. Judkins, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GAMBLE presented a petition of the Business Men's Club of Rapid City, S. Dak., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present interstate-commerce law, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of the State of South Dakota, praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. TALIAFERRO presented a memorial of Local Council No. 376, United Commercial Travelers of America, of Tampa, Fla., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 162, International Typographical Union, of Jacksonville, Fla., praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HEYBURN presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Arco, Idaho, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the leasing and fencing of the public domain, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. BRANDEGEE presented a petition of Local Union No. 55, Musical Protective Union, of Meriden, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit Army and Navy musicians from entering into competition with civil musicians, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of the Business Men's Association of Willimantic, Conn., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Waterbury, New Haven, and New Britain, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for the enactment of legislation to promote the efficiency of the militia, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Audubon Society, of Fairfield, Conn., and a petition of the National German-American Alliance, of New York City, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a national forest reserve in the southern Appalachian and White mountains, which were referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.

He also presented a petition of the National Funeral Directors' Association of the United States, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the practice of throwing overboard the bodies of those who die at sea, which was referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

Mr. LODGE presented a memorial of the editor of the Winchester Star, of Winchester, Mass., remonstrating against the adoption of the order of the Postmaster-General limiting to one year the credit of subscribers to weekly newspapers, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the District Medical Society,

of Worcester, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation granting pensions to the widows of Dr. James Carroll and Dr. J. W. Lazear, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the State Board of Trade, of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the appointment of a permanent tariff commission, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for a 1-cent 2-ounce general letter postage, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of Rear-Admiral Henry F. Pick- ing Garrison, No. 4, Army and Navy Union of the United States, of Erie, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase and equalize the pay of officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the New England Drug Exchange, of Boston, Mass., praying for the adoption of a certain amendment to the so-called "Sherman antitrust law" relating to trade agreements, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. HOPKINS presented a petition of Local Union No. 59, International Typographical Union, of Quincy, Ill., praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers, of New York City, N. Y., praying for the adoption of a certain amendment to the national banking laws providing for the issuance of asset currency, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of Local Branch No. 78, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of East St. Louis, Ill., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors into prohibition districts, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the National German-American Alliance of New York City, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a national forest reserve in the southern Appalachian and White mountains, which was referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.

Mr. LONG presented a resolution adopted by Chaplain Brown Post, No. 106, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Indiana, of Valparaiso, Ind., favoring the enactment of legislation granting to the soldiers of the war of the rebellion a pension of \$30 per month and to the widows thereof a pension of \$12 per month, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a memorial of 300 citizens of Atchison, Kans., remonstrating against the repeal of the present antitean law, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 243, Typographical Union, of Hutchinson, Kans., and a petition of Local Union No. 121, Typographical Union, of Topeka, Kans., praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions and sundry citizens and other organizations of Lyons, Rock, Pawnee Rock, Hutchinson, Newton, Syracuse, Iola, Topeka, Emporia, Phillipsburg, Hewins, Mound Valley, and Chautauqua, all in the State of Kansas, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. FULTON presented a petition of the Salem Boosters' Club, of Salem, Oreg., praying that an appropriation be made for the support and education of the Alaskan Indians at the Indian school at that place, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. PROCTOR presented the memorial of M. J. Maloney, editor of the Gazette, of Richford, Vt., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit publishers of newspapers from extending credit for subscriptions, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. BROWN presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 3787) granting an increase of pension to Ira D. Marston, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM presented the memorial of C. C. Holbrook, of Alamosa, Colo., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit labor on buildings in the District of Columbia on Sunday and also against the protection of the

first day of the week as a day of rest in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. BEVERIDGE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Michigan City, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to create a volunteer retired list in the War and Navy Departments for the surviving officers of the civil war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Southern Illinois and Missouri Division of the National German Alliance, praying for the repeal of the present anticanteen law, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Central Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, of Indianapolis, and of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of Greensburg, in the State of Indiana, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors in prohibition districts, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of International Typographical Union No. 332, of Muncie; of Local Union No. 143, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, of Lafayette; of International Typographical Union No. 454, of Huntington, and of the International Typographical Union of Lafayette, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of Local Branch No. 90, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, of Loogootee, Ind., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors in prohibition districts, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the Perry County Union and of Cannelton Local Union, No. 370, of Tell City, in the State of Indiana, praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented memorials of Crescent City Council, No. 14, United Commercial Travelers of America, of Evansville; of Stony Point Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Madison, and of Council No. 4, United Commercial Travelers of America, of Indianapolis, all in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. DOLLIVER presented petitions of the Tuesday Club of Cedar Falls, of the Woman's Club of Oskaloosa, of the Clio Club of Oelwein, of the Woman's Club of Iowa City, of the Twentieth Century Club of Muscatine, of the Unity Circle of Des Moines, of the Federation of Woman's Clubs of Fort Madison, and of sundry citizens of Independence, all in the State of Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the employment of child labor, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Columbus City and Reinbeck, in the State of Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Columbus City, Iowa, praying for the enactment of a national interstate anticigarette law, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Columbus City, Iowa, praying for the enactment of more stringent national antigambling laws, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Columbus City, Iowa, praying for the enactment of a national uniform marriage and divorce law, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Columbus City, Iowa, and a petition of sundry citizens of Reinbeck, Iowa, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Columbus City, Iowa, and a petition of sundry citizens of Reinbeck, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect the first day of the week as a day of rest in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Columbus City, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the issuance of money orders or registration of letters on Sun-

day, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Columbus City, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to forfeit a periodical's second-class mail privileges when once ruled out as immoral, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Columbus City, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to the natives of the Territory of Alaska, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Amity Presbyterian Church, of Reinbeck, Iowa, and a petition of sundry citizens of Columbus City, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Soldiers' Homes and Government buildings and grounds and ships, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 68, International Typographical Union, of Keokuk, Iowa, and a petition of the joint conference board of the Allied Printing Trades of Des Moines, Iowa, praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Reinbeck, Iowa, and a petition of sundry citizens of Columbus City, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the traffic in opium in all States and Territories of the United States, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Columbus City, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the collection of internal-revenue tax on speak easies in prohibition territory, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE presented petitions of sundry volunteer officers of the civil war in the State of Wisconsin, praying for the enactment of legislation to create a volunteer retired list in the War and Navy Departments for the surviving officers of the civil war, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

Mr. CULLOM presented a resolution of the Association of American Universities assembled in convention at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Whereas the executive committee of the Latin-American Scientific Congress had determined to make the next congress "Pan-American" instead of "Latin-American;" and

Whereas the Chilean Government has extended an invitation to the Government of the United States to participate in this congress, to assemble at Santiago, Chile, in December, 1908; and

Whereas this congress will serve to bring the best thought and experience of America to bear on the great problems common to all the Republics of this continent and will thus serve to strengthen the ties between the American nations: Be it

Resolved by the Association of American Universities assembled in convention at Ann Arbor, Mich., That the Congress of the United States be earnestly requested to make provision for adequate representation at this forthcoming Pan-American Scientific Congress, as recommended in the report of Secretary Root of December 19, 1907, and in the special message of the President of December 21, 1907.

DISTRICT JAIL AND WORKHOUSE.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I have here a report made by Samuel W. Curriden, chairman of the charities and correction committee of the East Washington Citizens' Association, regarding the deplorable conditions existing at the jail and workhouse of the District of Columbia.

I wish to add, Mr. President, that I have personal knowledge of the fact that there is a condition existing, especially in the jail in this District, that is a reproach to any civilized community, and I hope that in the near future we may have legislation that will correct it.

I move that the paper be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORT OF NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Mr. WETMORE. I present the annual report of the National Academy of Sciences for the year 1907, as required by statute. The same statute provides for the printing of the report, so that no action by the Senate is necessary.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The report will lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred certain bills granting pensions and increase of pensions, submitted a report accompanied by a bill (S. 5110) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the civil war and certain widows and dependent children of such soldiers and sailors, which was read twice by its title, the bill being a substitute for the following Senate bills heretofore referred to that committee:

S. 21. Cassie R. Hatch;
S. 90. Franklin L. Mead;
S. 116. James B. Fox;
S. 117. William W. Daniels;
S. 146. Sarah S. Long;
S. 194. Waldo W. Gifford;
S. 202. Rose L. Gibbon;
S. 402. Henry Kinyon;
S. 538. Mary Beddis;
S. 539. Ellis A. Cloud;
S. 586. Jasper N. Clark;
S. 663. William B. Cole;
S. 688. James A. Minish;
S. 689. Clara M. Foreman;
S. 737. Philo M. Russell;
S. 738. Mary J. McReynolds;
S. 739. Virginia C. Cole;
S. 766. Dorothy M. Van Hart;
S. 770. Henrietta Hayes;
S. 773. Ellen Jenkins;
S. 774. Chauncey Harris;
S. 852. Byron D. Brown;
S. 855. James M. Caswell;
S. 919. George H. Walsh;
S. 1029. Collins Van Cleve;
S. 1061. William O. Pickett;
S. 1170. Mary E. Farnham;
S. 1225. Peter B. Groat;
S. 1312. Duncan M. Vinsonhaler;
S. 1375. Jennie P. Douglas;
S. 1493. Anna R. Shattuck;
S. 1649. Lewis Shampine;
S. 1654. Spencer Phillips;
S. 1678. David Schooley;
S. 1679. Charles W. Salter;
S. 1755. Lewis H. Shiery;
S. 1941. Rosa A. Kinkead;
S. 1957. George Steckenbauer;
S. 1958. Nellie B. Young;
S. 2186. William H. Iliff;
S. 2191. Joseph Fisher;
S. 2206. Mary L. Marpe;
S. 2226. Emeline H. Ewer;
S. 2431. Joseph H. Suits;
S. 2501. Sarah F. Wimmer;
S. 2571. Martin Bahrenburg;
S. 2572. Francis Ashens;
S. 2653. Lavinia Ogden;
S. 2717. Louis H. Leland;
S. 2744. William H. Draper;
S. 2878. James Saunders;
S. 2884. Stephen H. Pulling;
S. 2896. Donna M. Blatter;
S. 3004. Elizabeth P. Collins;
S. 3007. Edmund J. Pickett;
S. 3048. Hattie L. Collins;
S. 3115. Robert Flett;
S. 3198. Charles L. Hewitt;
S. 3223. Hiram W. Shepard;
S. 3243. Henry C. Linn;
S. 3245. John W. Moore;
S. 3431. Louise Ladue Duffield;
S. 3444. Jesse Prickett;
S. 3657. George Young;
S. 3786. Arthur Ricker;
S. 3897. Ruth E. Bannatyne;
S. 3925. Austin Parks;
S. 4000. Louisa S. Wilson;
S. 4058. De Forest Safford;
S. 4073. Thomas S. Ball;
S. 4124. Emma H. Cotton;
S. 4182. Hugh H. Tarbet;
S. 4638. Helen A. Pulsifer; and
S. 4653. Henry Dorman.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom

was referred the bill (H. R. 586) granting an increase of pension to Squire J. Carlin, reported it with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, and submitted a report thereon, the amended bill being a substitute for the following House bills heretofore referred to that committee:

H. R. 586. Squire J. Carlin;
H. R. 787. Henry McNeil;
H. R. 1035. Henry C. Palmer;
H. R. 1036. Alexander W. Skinner;
H. R. 1058. Sidney S. Byrant;
H. R. 1060. Rhoda Lloyd;
H. R. 1180. Jackson Sizemoure;
H. R. 1487. Herbert F. Brooks;
H. R. 1501. Harrison Burkett;
H. R. 1565. William W. Levering;
H. R. 1884. Henry C. Hoover;
H. R. 1936. David Everitt;
H. R. 1949. David Lemon;
H. R. 1990. Martha Andrews;
H. R. 2101. William H. Mize;
H. R. 2198. Thomas S. Blake;
H. R. 2210. John Horstman;
H. R. 2341. Christopher N. Snyder;
H. R. 2351. Seth H. Phillips;
H. R. 2363. Charles McCoy;
H. R. 2364. Anna M. Bohn;
H. R. 2407. Rodolphus Bard;
H. R. 2408. Frank N. Bement;
H. R. 2425. John M. Essington;
H. R. 2664. Joseph H. Kitzmiller;
H. R. 2687. Joseph V. Stevenson;
H. R. 2755. John H. Nutter;
H. R. 2767. James M. Endicott;
H. R. 2772. Mathias D. Rodocker;
H. R. 2803. William B. P. Turner;
H. R. 2850. Elihu Wheeler;
H. R. 2861. Margaret Cornwell;
H. R. 2864. Ferdinand Stritsman;
H. R. 2899. John Mess;
H. R. 2913. John R. Pahlman;
H. R. 2934. Lucy Ferguson;
H. R. 2935. George W. Fuchs;
H. R. 2940. Frank D. Newberry;
H. R. 2949. William S. O'Brien;
H. R. 2974. William Little;
H. R. 2993. William Hogan;
H. R. 3180. Charles I. Krickbaum;
H. R. 3200. Elston Armstrong;
H. R. 3215. Oliver P. Johnson;
H. R. 3325. Edwin H. Buck;
H. R. 3334. George F. Nichols;
H. R. 3335. Henry Hollday;
H. R. 3337. Elizabeth Evans;
H. R. 3338. Elizabeth James;
H. R. 3341. James R. Grider;
H. R. 3354. Christopher H. Lute;
H. R. 3453. George Taylor, alias George Parks;
H. R. 3454. John C. Peters;
H. R. 3494. Deitrich Bellman;
H. R. 3616. Eli Masters;
H. R. 3628. Charles W. Wheat;
H. R. 3737. Thomas E. Story;
H. R. 3740. James Walters;
H. R. 3767. John H. Bond;
H. R. 3842. William Winter;
H. R. 4105. George W. Hearing;
H. R. 4126. Annie M. Owen;
H. R. 4148. George S. Neill;
H. R. 4150. Charles Miles;
H. R. 4175. Adam Meyer;
H. R. 4189. David Wood;
H. R. 4247. Alexander Beaty;
H. R. 4249. John R. Miller;
H. R. 4311. David Whitten;
H. R. 4315. Mary A. Defendall;
H. R. 4330. Mary J. Baughman;
H. R. 4332. Alonzo Harter;
H. R. 4333. John H. Oakley, alias John Hoyt;
H. R. 4371. Palmer Loper;
H. R. 4405. Miles C. Christy;
H. R. 4485. Jennie S. Risley;
H. R. 4487. Rebecca W. Swain;
H. R. 4516. William Bain;
H. R. 4535. William L. Jaquett;

H. R. 4666. John H. Monk;
 H. R. 4695. Mary E. Johnson;
 H. R. 4752. Theodore Campbell;
 H. R. 4755. George E. Goodrich;
 H. R. 4766. Charles P. Leavitt;
 H. R. 4767. Milton Ross;
 H. R. 4937. Rebecca S. Wishart;
 H. R. 5317. Lewis W. Crain;
 H. R. 5455. Dallas Vernam;
 H. R. 5977. Mary Cross and Anna L. Cross;
 H. R. 6046. Edward T. Tucker;
 H. R. 6398. Ann Toomey;
 H. R. 6484. Samuel L. Bushong;
 H. R. 6521. Casper Deschler;
 H. R. 6554. Joseph Ralley;
 H. R. 6651. John Miller;
 H. R. 6827. Morton A. Wilcox;
 H. R. 6872. Amos W. Polley;
 H. R. 7088. Benson S. Philbrick;
 H. R. 7275. Edward N. Burns;
 H. R. 7316. George W. Richardson;
 H. R. 7333. Deloss Hopkins;
 H. R. 7865. Edwin T. Farmer;
 H. R. 7884. John Shadinger;
 H. R. 8013. Mary E. Young;
 H. R. 8088. Thomas Johnson;
 H. R. 8237. Henry A. Rice;
 H. R. 8249. Jacob Wiler;
 H. R. 8462. Henry Smith;
 H. R. 8662. Michael McDonald;
 H. R. 8774. James R. Batten;
 H. R. 9041. John E. Coogle;
 H. R. 9060. Daniel S. Graves;
 H. R. 9283. Asahel E. Chaffee;
 H. R. 9328. Cecilia Quinlan;
 H. R. 9573. Cynthia Bridges;
 H. R. 10019. Henry Knauff;
 H. R. 10168. Mathew B. Reid;
 H. R. 10306. Tilghman Scholl;
 H. R. 10309. Albert Hoffman;
 H. R. 10379. George F. Laird;
 H. R. 10411. Albert Butler;
 H. R. 10437. Elizabeth B. Thomason;
 H. R. 10630. John N. Hubbard;
 H. R. 10858. Barbara Popp;
 H. R. 10937. J. R. Harwell;
 H. R. 11407. Alfred G. Anderson;
 H. R. 11856. William Saunders; and
 H. R. 13303. Sidney N. Utley.

Mr. KEAN. I am directed by the Committee on Interstate Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3499) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved June 29, 1906, to report it adversely, and I ask that it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will ask the Senator what the subject of the bill is.

Mr. KEAN. It is on the question of passes on transfers.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be postponed indefinitely in the absence of objection.

Mr. KEAN. I am directed by the Committee on Interstate Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3924) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved June 29, 1906, to report adversely thereon, and I ask that it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator explain this one?

Mr. KEAN. It also is a bill in reference to passes; passes for newspaper representatives.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be postponed indefinitely in the absence of objection.

Mr. SUTHERLAND, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4546) to authorize the sale of timber on allotments made to Indians of the Hoopa Valley extension in California, reported it with amendments and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4406) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of land in severalty," etc., approved February 8, 1901, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. CLAPP, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4260) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,'

approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved June 29, 1906, reported it with amendments and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. BOURNE, from the Committee on Fisheries, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4266) to establish a fish-culture station at Trout Springs, Gallinas Canyon, San Miguel County, N. Mex., reported it with amendments and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. TALIAFERRO, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4050) to authorize the sale of certain parts of Fort Marion Reservation, in the city of St. Augustine, Fla., reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. BEVERIDGE, from the Committee on Territories, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 14638) to enable the city of Tucson, Ariz., to issue bonds for the extension and repair of its water and sewer system, and for other purposes, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. WARNER. I am directed by the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1677) providing for the taking over by the United States Government of the Confederate cemetery at Springfield, Mo., to report it favorably with amendments, and I submit a report thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The Secretary read the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GALLINGER. Let it go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will go to the Calendar.

Mr. WARNER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4690) for the relief of the legal representatives of Napoleon B. Giddings, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. WARREN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4856) authorizing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to lease San Clemente Island, California, and for other purposes, asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce, which was agreed to.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Mr. KEAN. I am directed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by me on the 31st ultimo, to report it with an amendment, and I ask for its present consideration.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce be, and the same is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer from time to time, as may be necessary, to report such hearings as may be had on bills or other matters pending before said committee, and to have the hearings and bills printed, and bound whenever necessary, for the use of the committee, and that such stenographer be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

The amendment of the committee was, in line 5, after the word "printed," to strike out the words "and bound."

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

SURVEY OF NEW SMYRNA INLET, FLORIDA.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the following concurrent resolution, submitted by Mr. BRYAN on the 4th instant, reported it without amendment:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to cause an examination and survey to be made of New Smyrna Inlet, in the county of Volusia and State of Florida, with a view to deepening the same, and to submit estimates therefor.

SURVEY OF ST. AUGUSTINE HARBOR, FLORIDA.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the following concurrent resolution, submitted by Mr. BRYAN on the 31st ultimo, reported it without amendment:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to cause an examination and survey of the harbor at St. Augustine, St. John County, Fla., and the entrance thereto through the North and Matanzas rivers and the Matanzas Inlet, with a view to determining the formation of a channel of a minimum depth of 16 feet and a width of 300 feet, from the city of St. Augustine, across its outer bar, to the Atlantic Ocean, and the cost of construction of necessary jetties, breakwaters, and dredging in order to accomplish said purpose.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PLATT introduced a bill (S. 5111) to provide an American register for the steamer *Banes*, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. McCUMBER introduced a bill (S. 5112) granting an increase of pension to Dan Manning, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 5113) granting an increase of pension to Amos P. Johnson; and

A bill (S. 5114) granting an increase of pension to Henry Beal.

Mr. KEAN introduced a bill (S. 5115) to increase the limit of weight of fourth-class mail matter, to amend the postage rates chargeable thereon, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. ELKINS introduced a bill (S. 5116) referring the claims of lock masters, lockmen, and other laborers and mechanics employed by the United States Government on the Kanawha River, in West Virginia, to the Court of Claims, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CRANE (by request) introduced a bill (S. 5117) to investigate and develop methods of treatment of tuberculosis, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 5118) granting an increase of pension to William M. Campbell, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BEVERIDGE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 5119) granting an increase of pension to Caroline T. Coburn (with the accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5120) granting an increase of pension to John W. Headington; and

A bill (S. 5121) granting a pension to Florence S. Myers.

Mr. BURNHAM introduced a bill (S. 5122) to provide a rural delivery parcels post for merchandise and other articles mailed on rural delivery routes, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5123) to authorize the extension of the public building in the city of Manchester, N. H., and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 5124) granting an increase of pension to Edward C. Emerson; and

A bill (S. 5125) granting a pension to Frances B. Holt (with the accompanying papers).

Mr. PILES introduced a bill (S. 5126) to grant to the city of Seattle, in the State of Washington, certain rights of way for sewer and street purposes through and along the military reservation of Fort Lawton, Wash., and through the reservations for the Lake Washington Canal, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DEPEW introduced a bill (S. 5127) granting a pension to Maria A. Edie, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SUTHERLAND introduced a bill (S. 5128) to declare the meaning of section 8 of "An act to enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and State government, and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved July 16, 1894, and amending the same, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5129) granting to the Mount Olive Cemetery Association of Salt Lake City, Utah, certain lands in the Fort Douglas Military Reservation, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 5130) for the relief of Horatio McIntire, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5131) to amend an act approved March 2, 1907, entitled "An act for the opening of Mills avenue NE. from Rhode Island avenue to Twenty-fourth street," which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5132) providing for the establishment of a public park at Fort Thayer, in the District of Columbia, which was read twice by its title and, with the ac-

companying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a bill (S. 5133) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the Winnipeg, Yankton and Gulf Railroad Company to construct a combined railroad, wagon, and foot-passenger bridge across the Missouri River at or near the city of Yankton, S. Dak.," which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 5134) granting an increase of pension to Jasper M. Smith, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5135) for the relief of John Mullin, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HEYBURN introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 5136) granting a pension to Amelia Xandry;

A bill (S. 5137) granting an increase of pension to Richard C. Vanderford; and

A bill (S. 5138) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Waln (with accompanying papers).

Mr. PERKINS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 5139) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Grass Valley, Cal.; and

A bill (S. 5140) providing for an increase of the limit of cost of the public building at Eureka, Cal.

Mr. FRAZIER introduced a bill (S. 5141) to erect an addition to the post-office and court-house building in the city of Jackson, State of Tennessee, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5142) for the relief of Winslow Hart Reaves, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McCREARY introduced a bill (S. 5143) for the relief of Capt. Hollis C. Clark, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 5144) granting an increase of pension to Jincy Powell (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 5145) granting a pension to Mary B. Worley (with accompanying papers).

Mr. BROWN introduced a bill (S. 5146) granting a pension to Mary Uhrig, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WETMORE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 5147) granting an increase of pension to Elisha W. Cross; and

A bill (S. 5148) granting a pension to Wilton C. Hall.

Mr. CULBERSON introduced a bill (S. 5149) to enlarge the United States court and post-office building at San Antonio, Tex., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. WARNER introduced a bill (S. 5150) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare plans for the building of a memorial amphitheater at Arlington, Va., and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BACON introduced a bill (S. 5151) to regulate interstate commerce in intoxicating liquors, which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. BACON. I ask that the bill be read at length.

The bill was read the second time at length and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

A bill (S. 5151) to regulate interstate commerce in intoxicating liquors.

Be it enacted, etc., That spirituous, vinous, malt, and intoxicating liquors of all kinds within the borders of any State, and also the regulation and control of the same in all particulars and to the fullest extent, are hereby declared to be within the lawful police powers of such State, and, subject to the limitations expressed in this act, to be in all respects as fully subject to the laws of such State wherever and whenever found within the territorial limits thereof, and from whatever source they may come or be derived, as if produced therein, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced in original packages or otherwise.

Sec. 2. Whenever any spirituous, vinous, malt, or intoxicating liquors of any kind shall, by being transported from one State into another

State, become a part of interstate commerce, said liquors are for all the purposes of this act hereby constituted a special class in such commerce, subject to the regulatory powers of Congress, and are hereby declared to be, upon arrival at the place of consignment within the borders of said State, and before delivery to the consignee or other person claiming any title or interest in the same, subject in all particulars and to the fullest extent to the police powers of such State as declared in the first section of this act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall authorize any interruption or interference with, by any State or its authority, of the transportation of such merchandise from without such State to the place of consignment within such State: *And provided further*, That it shall be unlawful for any railroad company, express company, or other common carrier, or other carrier engaged in interstate commerce, to deliver or offer to deliver to any person any of such liquors at any other point than the point of consignment, or to unnecessarily and unduly arrest the transportation of such liquors at any other point than the point of consignment, with the intent, either directly or indirectly, to violate the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. That whenever any spirituous, vinous, malt, and intoxicating liquors of any kind shall be or become a part of interstate commerce, it shall be unlawful for any railroad company, express company, or other carrier, or any officer, employee, or agent thereof, engaged in or in connection with the transportation of such liquors of any kind from one State into another State, to collect, either directly or indirectly, on or before or after delivery from the consignor or consignee, or from any other person, the purchase price or any part thereof of such liquors; and it shall be unlawful for any railroad company, express company, or other carrier, officer, employee, or agent thereof, engaged as aforesaid in any manner directly or indirectly to act as the agent of the consignor or consignee, or of the buyer or seller of such liquors, for the purpose in any manner or degree of buying or selling the same, saving only in the actual transportation and delivery of the same, and to the extent as provided in this act, subject in all cases to the full exercise of the police powers of the State into which such liquors are transported.

Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any railroad company, express company, or other carrier, officer, employee, or agent thereof, engaged as aforesaid, to accept for transportation or to transport from any State into any other State spirituous, vinous, malt, or intoxicating liquors consigned to any fictitious person or to any fictitious name, or without consignment to some person, or after having so accepted or transported any such liquors consigned to any fictitious person or fictitious name, or without consignment to any person, to deliver the same to any person whomsoever except in pursuance of the requirements of the police regulations as aforesaid of the State into which said liquors are thus transported.

Sec. 5. That every railroad company, express company, or other carrier as aforesaid, or any officer, employee, or agent thereof who shall knowingly violate the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of this act, or any part thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 and not more than \$5,000: *Provided*, That any officer, employee, or agent of such company or carrier who shall be convicted as aforesaid shall, in addition to the fine herein provided for, be liable, in the discretion of the court, to imprisonment for a term of not less than one nor more than two years.

Sec. 6. Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize a State to control, or otherwise interrupt or interfere with, the transportation of liquors intended for shipment entirely through such State and not intended for delivery therein.

Sec. 7. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Mr. CLAPP introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, which were ordered to be printed, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

A bill (S. 5152) to authorize the issuance of patents in fee to Indians under the jurisdiction of the Quapaw Agency, and the sale of all tribal lands, school, agency, or other buildings on any of the reservations within the jurisdiction of such agency, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 5153) in relation to the affairs and property of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma and members thereof, and for other purposes.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5154) to provide for the distribution of the reports of the United States circuit courts of appeals and of the circuit and district courts, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 5155) authorizing the exchange of lands for the enlargement of maneuvering grounds, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5156) for the relief of the legal representatives of Samuel A. Craddock, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5157) to confirm the Wahiawa Water Company, of Hawaii, the right of way for irrigation purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5158) granting an increase of pension to Mary Ferry, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GORE introduced a bill (S. 5159) providing for the holding of the United States district and circuit courts at Woodward, Okla., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally

read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 5160) to provide for the erection of a public building at Durant, Okla.;

A bill (S. 5161) to provide for the erection of a public building at Ada, Okla.; and

A bill (S. 5162) to provide for the erection of a public building at El Reno, Okla.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5163) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to segregate for town sites certain lands belonging to the Chickasaw tribes, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5164) to provide for the improvement of the Platt National Park, situated at Sulphur, Okla., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 5165) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the First Baptist Church of Helena, Ark.;

A bill (S. 5166) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in case of the claim of Joel G. Higgins, Brand Higgins, and estate of Annie G. Higgins, deceased;

A bill (S. 5167) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the First Baptist Church of Helena, Ark.;

A bill (S. 5168) for the relief of the Old School Presbyterian Church, of Helena, Phillips County, Ark.; and

A bill (S. 5169) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the heirs of Allen J. Polk, deceased.

Mr. TALIAFERRO introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 5170) granting an increase of pension to Martin B. Bartholomew;

A bill (S. 5171) granting an increase of pension to Edward D. Barker; and

A bill (S. 5172) granting an increase of pension to Edward L. Carrington.

Mr. DOLLIVER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 5173) to correct the military record of Jacob M. Cooper; and

A bill (S. 5174) to correct the military record of William R. Van Note.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 5175) granting an increase of pension to James E. White; and

A bill (S. 5176) granting an increase of pension to Stephen A. Reed.

Mr. LODGE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 5177) for the relief of the heirs at law of Daniel W. Sampson, deceased; and

A bill (S. 5178) for the relief of Parsey O. Burrough, who survived Henry S. Hannis, late copartners trading as Henry S. Hannis & Co.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5179) granting an increase of pension to Imogen P. Stone, which was read twice by its title and, with an accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CLAPP introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 5180) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth M. Rutherford; and

A bill (S. 5181) granting an increase of pension to Newbry Briggs.

Mr. LONG introduced a bill (S. 5182) granting a pension to William H. Thompson, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5183) for the relief of the estate of James Childers, deceased, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. KEAN introduced the following bills, which were sev-

erally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 5184) granting an increase of pension to Peter A. Frey (with the accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5185) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Houghton; and

A bill (S. 5186) granting an increase of pension to Margaretha S. Schaffel.

Mr. WARNER introduced a bill (S. 5187) for the relief of the estates of J. W. Gunter and W. H. Gunter, both deceased, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5188) to correct the military record of Otis B. Vanfleet, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 5189) granting an increase of pension to Jacob N. Ketcham;

A bill (S. 5190) granting an increase of pension to William E. Julian;

A bill (S. 5191) granting an increase of pension to William Kelly;

A bill (S. 5192) granting a pension to Eliza J. Glover;

A bill (S. 5193) granting an increase of pension to James M. Zumwalt (with the accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 5194) granting an increase of pension to John H. Herod (with the accompanying paper).

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 5195) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Finley;

A bill (S. 5196) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Branson;

A bill (S. 5197) granting an increase of pension to Maggie Olson;

A bill (S. 5198) granting an increase of pension to Ann M. Ellenberger;

A bill (S. 5199) granting an increase of pension to Belle F. Halstead;

A bill (S. 5200) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Fryatt;

A bill (S. 5201) granting an increase of pension to Ellenor E. Wells;

A bill (S. 5202) granting a pension to Paris G. Strickland; and

A bill (S. 5203) granting a pension to Sarah J. Boone.

Mr. CULBERSON introduced a bill (S. 5204) to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend advances in rates, fares, charges, and classifications of common carriers of interstate and foreign commerce, and to further regulate commerce among the several States and with foreign countries, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. MCENERY introduced a bill (S. 5205) granting an increase of pension to Richard S. Harrison, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GORE introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 53) to increase the pay of rural mail carriers, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

AMENDMENTS TO OMNIBUS CLAIMS BILL.

Mr. LODGE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 15372, known as the "omnibus claims bill," which was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CRANE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 15372, known as the "omnibus claims bill," which was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CULLOM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 15372, known as the "omnibus claims bill," which was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS—KATE RANDALL.

On motion of Mr. BORAH, it was

Ordered, That leave is hereby granted to withdraw the papers accompanying the bill (S. 3493) granting an increase of pension to Kate Randall, Sixtieth Congress, first session.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, if the Senate will indulge me, I desire to speak for a few minutes on a question of personal privilege.

On the 14th of January, 1908, the Senate in executive session, at the instance of the two Senators from Ohio, refused to confirm certain post-office appointments which had been made by the President. Interrogated by our friends of the press as to the reason why we had taken such action, I made a statement about in these words, as nearly as I can recall it: "That the action taken meant that there should not be in Ohio any further prostitution of the public patronage for public purposes without its being resented."

That is all I said about it, but it seems to have been enough. A day or two later I saw it stated in the newspapers that the President would prepare and make a full and detailed answer to all the charges that had been made, in the newspapers and otherwise, as to the use of patronage for any improper purpose by himself.

In the morning paper, I refer to the Washington Post, which I have before me, there appears a correspondence between the President and the Hon. Dudley W. Foulke, of Richmond, Ind., formerly a Civil Service Commissioner, as I am informed, and as I recall. In this letter of the President to Mr. Foulke he takes up all his appointments made since the last Congress and accounts for them in detail. He speaks in detail of the Ohio appointments that were rejected.

I might answer specifically, going into details, but, Mr. President, it seems to me that is unnecessary in view of other things that appear in this letter. I omit therefore to answer in detail, in the first place, because it is not very interesting to the people of this country who holds a particular post-office outside of the community in which it is held, and it is less interesting to the people of this country to know the details of a controversy leading up to such an appointment, if there may have been any controversy.

In all such statements of details it may be assumed that there will be found reasonable ground for differences of opinion and for controversy. It would be a fruitless effort, therefore, to undertake to bandy words as to what happened in any particular case, and as to what the particular details were, or what the particular recommendations were, or what were the particular considerations or influences that brought about the appointment.

There is something else, however, that I think I can address myself to with profit in this letter, and in answering that I will have practically answered, without going into details as to all the specific cases that have been mentioned.

I call attention to two general propositions stated in this letter. The President says, among other things:

My interference with patronage matters in Ohio has been limited to insisting, as I should insist anywhere else, that opposition to the purposes, policies, and friends of the Administration shall not be considered as a necessary prerequisite to holding the commission of the President.

Evidently there is a misuse of language there. I think that what the President intended to say was that agreement with his policies and his purposes, and with the friends of the Administration, should not be taken as a necessary prerequisite to holding the Presidential commission.

The other general proposition is:

Not an appointment has been made that would not have been made if there had been no Presidential contest impending, and in no case has there been a deviation from the course that I would have pursued had none of those who actually are candidates for the nomination been candidates; nor has a single officeholder been removed or threatened with removal or coerced in any way to secure his support for any Presidential candidate.

These general propositions are important. While the people of the country generally are not interested in the specific details of any particular appointment, they are all interested, and greatly interested, in the general propositions here enunciated. They are all interested to know that in the distribution of the patronage of this country, in the exercise of the tremendous powers of the Executive, there is no improper consideration of any kind involved; that it is all done with an eye single to the good of the public service, as it should be. By the statement of these propositions the President himself recognizes the great importance of their observance, and he also thereby impliedly recognizes the fact that if these propositions have been violated in the distribution of patronage gross wrong has been done to the public service. Therefore it is that I need not dwell upon the elemental propositions. They are all stated or implied by what the President himself has said. The question, therefore, to which I want to address myself is whether or not there has been this observance of these general

propositions or a violation of them by the President in the distribution of the patronage in Ohio.

It is difficult, Mr. President, to prove cases of that character. Ordinarily transactions of that nature rest in parol; they are not reduced to writing; they are not in the form of letters; they are not in evidence that can not be contradicted, that is unimpeachable, that is conclusive when it is produced. But, fortunately, we have one case in Ohio where there is some written testimony, and I propose to offer that. I do not intend to comment upon it, except only to say that it speaks for itself. I do not intend to try to add to it, for it is not necessary to add to it. Either I misapprehend what the President means in the statement I have quoted or I misapprehend the force and intent and purpose of the action he took in the case to which I shall call attention.

I did not charge any responsibility upon the President personally for any misuse of patronage in Ohio. I had in mind what others have been doing. I have supposed all the while that the President was acting upon representations and recommendations made to him without knowledge of the basic facts upon which those recommendations and representations rested.

Now, I come to the case to which I have referred. In October last a recess appointment was made of Charles H. Bryson for postmaster at Athens, Ohio. Mr. Bryson had not sought the appointment. He is the owner and editor of the Athens Gazette. He has been active as a Republican leader in that county for many years. He is a man of the highest character and the very best standing in his county in every respect. Without solicitation on his part, his Representative in Congress, Hon. ALBERT DOUGLAS, recommended him to the President for appointment to be postmaster at Athens. The appointment was made; he gave bond and entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office. In the month of November he had occasion, in connection with the duties of his office, to come to Washington. While he was here, he was, unfortunately for him, interviewed—perhaps not unfortunately, either; I will recall that, and simply say that he was interviewed. In the Washington Post of November 22 appeared the following:

C. H. Bryson, the new postmaster at Athens, Ohio, came to Washington last evening, and in the course of a conversation on political affairs made some frank and extremely interesting observations upon the Ohio situation. Mr. Bryson attended the meeting of the executive and advisory committees of the League of Republican Clubs in Columbus Wednesday, which endorsed Senator FORAKER both for reelection to the Senate and for the Presidential nomination.

"That meeting was enthusiastic, and the dual endorsement of the Senator was a sincere expression of the sentiments of those present," said the postmaster. "The resolutions were adopted unanimously."

"It is now incumbent upon Mr. FORAKER to recognize them by some kind of a declaration or statement of his attitude on the Presidential question, and this is anticipated in a few days. Personally I do not know what the Senator intends to do in regard to making a fight for the nomination, but I think we shall soon know."

"There is no doubt he could secure some of the Ohio delegates to a national convention if he entered upon a canvass. The Senator is much stronger in the State to-day than he was six months ago. Secretary Taft, on the other hand, has lost strength, and could not get a solid delegation. The feeling against FORAKER was due to an emotional state of the public mind, aroused by the fact that he has opposed a few of the President's legislative recommendations and administrative acts."

"But that emotion has subsided, and the people of Ohio, after mature consideration, have come to realize that they were hasty in their judgment. In the place of condemnation there is now an appreciation of his courage in standing out for what he regarded as his conception of his public duty. The speeches he made during the summer and fall did much to dispel the hostile sentiment."

"The situation in Ohio, from a Republican standpoint, is worse to-day than it was when Secretary Taft's Presidential boom was launched. Then the State seemed to be almost unanimous for him; but now there is a sharp cleavage between the two factions which, if not closed up, may throw the State into the Democratic column next fall."

"There should be a compromise, such as was suggested many months ago; this provided for the endorsement of Taft for President and FORAKER for reelection to the Senate."

"Unless harmony is restored the contest will continue until next year, and then Secretary Taft, even though nominated by the national convention, would probably lose the State."

It will be observed that there is nothing said in this interview about the policies of the President; that the most that can be said of it is that the postmaster had indicated a preference for me over Secretary Taft for the support of the Ohio Republicans. There is no word of disparagement of Secretary Taft; there is no word of hostility to him; there is no reference to the Administration; no condemnation of it, direct or by inference.

The postmaster got through with his business here and returned to his home, unconscious of having given offense to anyone. He was very much surprised, therefore, when he received a letter written to him December 5, 1907, from his Representative in Congress, Hon. ALBERT DOUGLAS. I now read this letter:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, December 5, 1907.

C. H. BRYSON, Athens, Ohio.

MY DEAR BRYSON: Yesterday afternoon when I called at the office of Postmaster-General Meyer and was having a talk with him he informed

me that the President had sent him a message directing him not to send your name to the Senate as postmaster at Athens.

You can imagine my surprise and regret. Mr. Meyer was very nice and kind about it, but knew nothing more about it.

I went from there directly to the White House and saw Mr. Loeb about it, and found that someone had laid before the President what purported to be an interview with you or remarks made by you published in the newspaper.

Mr. Loeb said to me that of course the President had no disposition whatever to criticize your views, but that he saw no reason for appointing men entirely out of sympathy with his policies to public office, or something to that effect.

Now, my judgment is that you had better come to Washington to see me at once, and let us disabuse the President's mind of any such idea.

I hope to see the President to-day or to-morrow and will be very glad to have you, on receipt of this, wire me whether you will come on immediately.

We can talk over the Gloucester matter at the same time; and it will be a pleasure to see you.

Very cordially, yours,

ALBERT DOUGLAS.

On receipt of that letter Mr. Bryson telegraphed Mr. DOUGLAS that he would come here a few days later. Thereupon, on receiving the telegram, Mr. DOUGLAS wrote to Mr. Bryson as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, December 7, 1907.

C. H. BRYSON, Esq., Athens, Ohio.

MY DEAR BRYSON: Your telegram came last night at midnight, saying, "Shall be there Sunday or Monday," and I will write a line in the event of its reaching you before you leave Athens; but I will probably wire you this morning asking you to come and see me directly when you are here.

I saw the President yesterday morning and he bluntly told me that I would have to recommend some one else. I begged him not to take any such position until I could talk with him further about it, but he spoke somewhat bitterly.

Meanwhile I have not been able to get hold of the interview and the newspaper clippings which seem to have made the trouble, but doubtless you can help me out when you get here.

Very sincerely, yours,

ALBERT DOUGLAS.

On receipt of that letter Mr. Bryson wrote a letter which I shall read in justice to him, and then I want to add, in justice to the President and to everybody else concerned, that Mr. Bryson was, on the 7th day of January, a month after this correspondence, appointed by the President and promptly confirmed by the Senate, and is now holding the office of postmaster at Athens, Ohio. I do not present this to show that any man has been turned out of office, but only to show what pressure was brought to bear upon this man because he had expressed his individual opinion about a matter concerning which he had a right to have an opinion, and to express it anywhere and everywhere, with a view to find fault with him, or to estop him, or to coerce him, to use the language employed in the President's letter, into a different position from that which he felt he had a right to take.

ATHENS, OHIO, December 7, 1907.

Hon. ALBERT DOUGLAS, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. DOUGLAS: I have your letter of to-day, in which you say the President has instructed Postmaster-General Meyer not to send my name to the Senate and that the President has said that he "can see no reason for appointing men to public office entirely out of sympathy with his policies."

You say also that he draws these conclusions from certain interviews of mine published in Washington.

There was only one interview, Mr. President, but the plural word has crept in here by some means without being warranted.

In the interview I said that in my judgment Taft was losing and FORAKER was gaining in Ohio; that a compromise should be reached in the interest of the Republican party; that Taft probably could not carry the State if nominated with present complications, and, finally, that I favored the return of Senator FORAKER to the Senate. All of which is true.

Now, this language constitutes, according to the President's statement, my being out of sympathy with his policies.

In a statement sent to the Commercial Tribune, at Cincinnati, recently, in reply to a question, I stated, without qualification, that I favored "a continuance of the policies of President Roosevelt and a candidate who favored them," but neither my first, second, nor third choice (not a personal choice, nor one made on a basis of State pride, but one made with a view to the very best interests of the Republican party) at that time was Taft. My reason was that I thought he could not be elected and that another could be elected. I have written and have published much in commendation of the policies of President Roosevelt, but not one disparaging statement as to his policies has appeared in my paper with my knowledge, and I think none at all have appeared.

I said when in Washington recently to some of the party leaders anxious as to the success of the party that at that time it looked as though the only chance of party success lay in the hope that Roosevelt would accept a renomination; that if there were another candidate who could be elected future developments must demonstrate the fact; that personally I had so far taken a neutral attitude with only this thought in mind; that I had said to Mr. Vorys that a compromise in Ohio was necessary and that he had agreed with me on the point, and that I still hoped that some harmonious arrangement might be reached.

I have lived through a Democratic Administration in the mining regions here. I know well the suffering and want that go hand in hand with such an administration, and we should be willing to forego both some of the President's policies and anybody's personal wishes in order to keep in power the Republican party, whose time-tried virtues are the foundation of our prosperity. I have further said that, in my judgment, the President has so broken up the Republican party as to make the election of another so improbable that he is now in honor and fairness

duty bound to accept a renomination to prevent the election of a Democrat. He has eliminated from the party, especially with Taft as the candidate, many laborers, many of the business men of the country, and practically all of the colored voters. While he himself has sufficient Democratic following to overcome this, yet he can not transfer this Democratic following to another, even though he be able to nominate him, and his nominee, if he compels a nomination, will lose on his account the three elements above mentioned.

Now, I was indorsed for this appointment, entirely unsolicited, as you know, by many of the leading men of my county and district, and was nominated by you. I ran the gauntlet of a malicious demand for inspection, and was exonerated of all charges. Postmaster-General Meyer and First Assistant Hitchcock approved and recommended my appointment after having gone over the entire matter carefully, and the President appointed me. When I accepted the office I was informed by the Department that all official conduct under the Roosevelt régime is based on merit, and that my standing at Washington would be based entirely on the merit of my official conduct. I have acted accordingly.

Now, the President, because I am disinclined to subscribe to his personal wishes, because I refuse to take up his personal quarrel with Senator FORAKER—whom I have known and respected almost since childhood, in whose capacity and ability as a statesman I have great confidence—orders that my name be not sent to the Senate.

I am one of those whom the President can not compel.

Omitting some parts of the letter, I read the concluding part:

That the President's statement, as made to you by Mr. Loeb, is absolutely without foundation there is not the slightest question. Kindly say to the President for me that he is mistaken in point of fact; that I favor his policies, but not his candidate, and shall not so long as I think Bryan can defeat him at the polls; that I shall support for President that candidate whose election seems most probable by the party at the time the matter is determined; that as an individual I shall vote and act, in a political way, according to my own best judgment, with a view always to the best interests of the Republican party, whether my name be sent to the Senate for confirmation or not; that while I continue in an official capacity I shall comply with the general rulings of the Department or tender my resignation; that in my judgment the nomination of his candidate, as I understand the matter, unless much better judgment be displayed in the management in the future, means the party's defeat; that while the salary of this office, which I have held one month, will afford comforts which my family and myself have not heretofore enjoyed, and I regret, principally on their account, to lose; yet we shall sacrifice those comforts rather than that political freedom, now generally conceded to be—and which my life's study, at least, and all of my environment since childhood have taught me to be—not only a privilege, but its absolutely independent exercise a duty also, which unperformed is not consistent with good citizenship or the most elementary principles of patriotism.

The President may have the office for some one who will carry out his personal wishes, but he can not, by hint, or specific instructions, or by general understanding, direct what I shall do in an unofficial capacity.

I trust that you will convey to the President my feelings in the matter, and with assurances of my appreciation of your efforts in my behalf, I remain,

Yours, very truly,

C. H. BRYSON.

That is a long letter, but it is certainly a very able letter. It is a very frank letter, very candid—no beating about the bush, but a plain, straightforward statement of his opinion in the exercise of what he conceives to be his right as an American citizen.

I assume that Mr. DOUGLAS laid the matter before the President, and I assume that after full and careful consideration the President concluded that he should make this appointment, as he undoubtedly should have concluded, and for that reason the name was sent here. But this is conclusive testimony in writing that certain actions were taken, certain statements were made, certain influences—menaces, if you please—were brought to bear which did impress those to whom they were directed as an effort to coerce opinion with respect to political matters.

Now, Mr. President, as I said, I do not want to add to that. I can not add to it. It speaks for itself. But I do want to say that with hundreds of letters and with newspaper article after newspaper article I could establish to the satisfaction of any unbiased mind that this case does not stand alone, but is only one of a hundred in the State of Ohio—a hundred is no exaggeration.

Mr. President, I do not care to prolong my remarks unnecessarily. I have said all that I think it necessary for me to say. When I made the statement that the post-office appointments referred to had been rejected for the reason I gave I spoke in good faith. I believed I was stating the exact truth, and I cite this record to show that I am not alone, and I make the statement that I could satisfy any unbiased mind that there are a hundred such cases in Ohio; not that the President has had to do with—I do not mean that—but cases where those representing or claiming to represent the Administration have sought to influence, direct, and control appointments without consultation with, but in direct hostility to, the two Senators who represent that State and whose constitutional duty it is to advise and consent.

We, Mr. President, have a duty in regard to this matter. I wish we did not have. From the day I came into public life public patronage has been a trouble and annoyance; something I would have been glad to have been rid of, something I have taken no pleasure in attending to. But we can not escape it. It

is our duty to examine appointments, to consent and advise, and it is our duty, knowing the different communities, knowing the different candidates, knowing those who make the recommendations, to choose between those who are candidates. Every Senator knows that is his duty. Every Senator knows that so long as present usage continues he is compelled to do these things. I have sought since I have been here to do that duty as conscientiously as any other duty I have had to discharge. I have in no instance, so far as I am aware, sought to do otherwise than promote as much as I could the good of the public service by any recommendations I have made. I have never had any complaint from the President or anybody else of any appointment made on my recommendation. I do not mean by that that all are perfect. I am subject to the same infirmities as other men are. I may sometimes be imposed on by the men whom I may recommend, but I have not been consciously imposed on. I think in the main the President seeks to select good men, but for the President to say that there has been no attempt in Ohio to use public patronage to promote political interests is to fly in the face of what is, I may say, the universal belief in our State and almost the universal knowledge in our State. I have not claimed that the President himself was participating in it, but the record I have read speaks for itself and shows that in at least one instance he seems to have had a good deal of the same kind of spirit that has been manifested in the practice to which others have openly resorted.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President I submit a report of the conference committee on the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. I will state that it is only a partial report, there being three amendments still in disagreement.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The report will be read.

The Secretary read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14766) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and for prior years, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 1.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, and 70, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "one hundred and twelve thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

After the word "That," in line 1 of said amendment, insert the words:

"Not exceeding the sum of five thousand dollars of;"

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference have been unable to agree on the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 11, and 26.

W. B. ALLISON,

H. M. TELLER,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

J. A. TAWNEY,

EDWARD B. VREELAND,

L. F. LIVINGSTON,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. I move that the Senate further insist on its amendments disagreed to by the House of Representatives, and ask for a further conference with the House on those amendments, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice-President appointed Mr. HALE, Mr. ALLISON, and Mr. TELLER as conferees on the part of the Senate.

ENLARGEMENT OF FREE LIST.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. GORE on the 6th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that the following articles should be placed on the free list by Congress at the present session without awaiting the advice or delay of a tariff commission, to wit: Printing paper and wood pulp; farming implements and barbed wire; mechanics and miners' tools and powder used in mining coal; and petroleum, crude and refined.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I desire that the resolution go over, retaining its place.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over at the request of the Senator from Oklahoma, retaining its place.

ACTION OF NEW YORK CITY BANKS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. CULBERSON on the 3d instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate if any national banks outside the city of New York complained by telegrams or letters to the Treasury Department, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer of the United States, or the Comptroller of the Currency, between October 1, 1907, and November 15, 1907, of the refusal of national banks of New York City to pay in cash New York exchange or to respond to calls for reserves; and if so, the Secretary is directed to send to the Senate copies of all such telegrams and letters.

Mr. DEPEW. Mr. President, at the last session of the Senate on Thursday the Senator from Texas delivered an able and thoughtful address in an effort to prove two very serious charges; one that during the recent panic the Secretary of the Treasury had repeatedly violated the law, and the other that the banks of New York City had utilized the help which they had received from Government deposits to encourage stock speculation. These are very grave accusations to come from the distinguished leader of the minority. On examining the subject I have come to the conclusion that he is in error. The adage that figures will not lie has been proven to be false by the text-books of the great political parties. Each of them uses the same tables of the financial officers of the Government, and the one proves that we never enjoyed such phenomenal prosperity, while the other satisfies its readers that our present conditions were never so bad nor the future so hopeless.

Not only the New York bankers, but those of the whole country, were facing a crisis unequalled in our history. It came suddenly and at a time when the Government in its resources, the banks in their condition, and business in its activities were never so sound and strong. It is not difficult to account for the peril or the means by which it was averted. I will say at the outset that the business and financial conditions were saved by the courage, wisdom, and patriotic action of the Secretary of the Treasury and the phenomenal genius of Mr. Pierpont Morgan in associating with him the strongest financiers and bankers and devising the methods to save the situation.

There are 6,600 national banks in the United States and some 11,000 State banks and trust companies. The national banks in the central reserve and reserve cities have a reserve for the security of depositors of 25 per cent, while those in the country have 15 per cent. These national banks had on deposit in round numbers \$4,322,000,000. The State banks, savings banks, and trust companies had on deposit about \$9,000,000,000. The average reserve in State banks and trust companies against this enormous sum was only about 5 per cent, and that not in gold but in bills. There were in all these institutions about \$13,000,000,000 of deposits, payable on demand, while the currency of all kinds in these institutions combined was not much over \$1,000,000,000. It will thus be seen that if the millions of depositors who owned these \$13,000,000,000 become frightened and want their money at once in cash the machinery of business and commerce stops. It has been found by experience that under our credit system, by which 95 per cent of our commercial transactions are carried on, little cash comparatively is required, except in the fall of the year, when nearly \$300,000,000 have to be shipped by the central reserve and reserve cities to the West, Northwest, and South to move the crops. But our banking system is so defective that a shock paralyzes it. The only help available in a crisis must come from the Government, and the resources of the Government are very limited compared with the demand. Confidence must be restored so that the normal relations between the banks and their creditors are established and maintained or our whole fabric goes to pieces. It is here the Government plays a most important part in restoration of confidence, and here the Secretary of the Treasury fills a position of awful responsibility.

A chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and the weak link in the recent situation was the trust companies, with their enormous deposits and limited reserves. There is no question

about their soundness and their possession of a large surplus beyond all their obligations to their stockholders and depositors. Nevertheless, while doing a banking business, they were not equipped for a banking emergency. A run was started on the Knickerbocker Trust Company, whose stock was selling at twelve hundred dollars for a hundred-dollar share. The spectacle of millionaires jostling clerks and bank messengers in the rush to get to the window for their money before the cash was exhausted was illuminating. It showed that in a panic human nature works the same with rich and poor. After paying out \$8,000,000 the trust company closed its doors. Rumor, nobody can tell from where, within twenty-four hours had precipitated a run upon two other trust companies and some banks, was a question not of weeks, but of hours, when there would be universal suspension of all cash and credit agencies and of all exchanges and business operations. It is idle to say that New York City alone would have been affected. Texas would have been proportionately involved, and so would every State and city in the Union. The crisis was appalling. The bankers met in Mr. Morgan's library, raised and contributed for the threatened trust companies and banks about seventy millions of cash, which was paid out in three days; most of it was hoarded. There disappeared from the banks during this period two hundred and fifty millions in cash, which went into the boxes of safe-deposit companies. In other words, one-tenth of the total circulating medium of the country was locked up within three days. Then Mr. Cortelyou came to the rescue and deposited available money in the national banks until the balance in the Treasury was down to about five millions.

He says in his report that one of the reasons for making deposits in such large amounts in the national banks of New York and other important cities, in addition to the effectiveness of such deposits in financial centers where they would find their way to the points where the need was greatest, was the fact that these banks were able more promptly to obtain the bonds required as security. The emergency was too acute to assign deposits to banks which were not in possession of bonds or could not obtain them promptly, either by purchase or by borrowing from large financial institutions not engaged directly in the business of note issue or the demand of deposits. This action of the Secretary was accompanied by one of the President's characteristic letters, which are read by everyone and understood by all. In this letter the President approves of the issue of fifty millions of Panama bonds immediately available for additional currency. He also approves of the immediate issue of one hundred millions of 3 per cent Government notes running for a year. He then in emphatic language assured the people "that they should stop hoarding money and attend to business." He continued:

There is practically no risk involved in letting business take its own course, and the people can help themselves and the country most by putting back into active circulation the money they are hoarding. The banks and trust companies are solvent. There is more currency in the country to-day than there was a month ago, when the supply was ample. Fifty-five millions of dollars in gold has been imported, and the Government has deposited another sixty millions. These are the facts, and I appeal to the public to cooperate with us in restoring normal business conditions. The Government will see that the people do not suffer if only the people themselves will act in a normal way. Crops are good and business conditions are sound, and we should put the money we have into circulation in order to meet the needs of our prosperity.

The action of the Government in placing \$240,000,000 with the banks, and this letter of the President, ringing like a clarion note of confidence in every office, workshop, store, farmhouse, and dwelling of the country, together with the courageous action of the New York bankers and banks in importing gold and helping institutions assailed, stopped the panic and saved the country.

The issue of these securities was lawful and within a fair interpretation of the statute. The Panama bonds must be sold from time to time according to the needs of the canal. Money had been spent on the canal beyond the appropriation and it had to be replaced in the Treasury from funds derived from these bonds. This disposes of the charge on that account. Under the law of 1898 the President is authorized to sell one-year notes for Treasury necessities. The Secretary, it is said, could have drawn this from the banks. Such action would at the time have frightfully increased the panic, and in the financial chaos which would have followed internal revenue and customs receipts would have correspondingly fallen off. So the Secretary strained the interpretation of the law, if you please, but with confidence regained by his action little over fifteen of the one hundred millions were required. Both the bonds and notes were immediately used by the banks for more currency.

The Senator complains that the Secretary in the deposit of Government money neglected Texas, so that his great State received only 4 per cent, but the report of the Comptroller of the

Currency shows that on December 3 the banks of Texas were hoarding the reserve money and required no help. The reserve in the Galveston banks was nearly double the reserve required by law. The Fort Worth banks had nearly 34 per cent, the Dallas banks 27 per cent, the San Antonio banks 38 per cent of reserve currency, while New York banks in their effort to relieve the situation and in their shipment of currency had drawn their reserves down to 22 per cent. Similar conditions to those in Texas prevailed in Indianapolis, Minneapolis, and St. Paul; Wichita, Kans.; Omaha, Nebr.; San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oreg. I received these figures this morning from the Comptroller of the Currency. The effective relief afforded the whole country by deposits of Government funds in the New York banks at the crisis is illustrated by a statement of the amount of grain and cotton bills bought by a single bank in New York. I use this illustration because the National City Bank is the largest, though others did their full share. During the months of November and December the National City Bank bought for cash over \$100,000,000 of bills drawn by country banks against shipment of grain, provisions, and cotton to Europe. This vast sum was furnished to the people in the country at the most critical period of the panic, when to have stopped such shipments would have meant the spread of the panic everywhere and general disaster. The prosperity of the country in its production was such that there was an unusual amount of grain and cotton ready for shipment and a good foreign demand at remunerative prices. The movement was checked and would have been stopped except for the cash and credit to handle it furnished by the National City and other New York banks. These banks of New York had the facilities and the connections which put them in touch with the banks through the whole country, and from long experience and practice in transacting business with these institutions of all the States the New York banks knew how and when and where the business could and should be done. In putting the Government money in what might be called the distributing reservoir of the Republic the Secretary showed statesmanship and financial wisdom.

We are now called upon to criticize and condemn the alleged errors and the tactics of the generals who won the victory. Under our banking laws the country banks are permitted to send three-fifths of their reserves to the reserve and central reserve banks for deposit. If the reserve is fifteen thousand, the bank can send ten thousand of it to New York, keeping only five thousand in its vaults. The central reserve banks can also deposit with the reserve bank one-half of their reserves, so that if it is one hundred thousand there is fifty thousand of it in New York. This money goes to New York for deposit instead of other cities because, as every banker in the most remote community knows, a draft on New York goes anywhere and is as good as currency. The New York banks treat these deposits no differently from other moneys which are left with them. Of course they are loaned. In a crisis like that through which we have just passed, the country banks get in their demand for the return of their deposits in currency after the people on the spot have presented theirs. To respond is impossible, as everyone knows. No bank can transact business and liquidate in a day.

The Senator in his analysis of the mass of figures contained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury comes to the conclusion that only \$10,000,000 went from the New York banks to the banks of the interior. Surely the Secretary of the Treasury is an authority upon whom we must rely, and who, if his reports can be impeached, is unworthy of his office. He certified in his report to the Senate that between October 19 and December 7 the shipment of currency by the New York clearing-house banks, chiefly to the national banks of the interior, was \$106,921,700.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. DEPEW. Certainly.

Mr. CULBERSON. The Senator from New York unintentionally, of course, has misstated my position. I did not state that the report of the Secretary showed that the national banks of New York had sent only \$10,820,511 to other national banks, but I did say that the report showed that between August 22 and December 3 the net amount which the New York banks owed national banks everywhere was reduced only the amount stated.

I said, in addition, Mr. President, and presented the letters of the chairmen of clearing houses to show it, that the New York City banks did ship money to other national banks, and charged them a premium on it, ranging from \$10 per thousand to \$40 per thousand, but that they had only sent this amount of ten million and odd dollars to the banks to which they

owed money and in liquidation of their indebtedness to those banks.

Mr. DEPEW. Mr. President, the minutia of this statement of the Secretary of the Treasury down to the dollar shows the care and accuracy with which the statement was made.

In regard to the New York banks charging for the currency which they sent, from 3½ to 5 per cent, my own impression is, and I think that will be established when the examination is made, that the money which was sold in New York for a premium of from 3½ to 4 and 5 and I believe at one time 10 per cent, did not come from the banks. There was \$240,000,000 in currency locked up in the safe deposits of New York by frightened depositors, and when those depositors thought that the banks were saved, they made money by selling the currency and depositing in banks the checks received therefor.

The Secretary also states that the increase in national-bank deposits, by which the Senator thus refutes this claim of shipments to the interior, represented the transfer of loans and deposits from the trust companies. The Senator attempts to prove the unfair distribution of the Treasury money to the banks of the country by percentages, and charges the Secretary of the Treasury with undue favoritism to New York City. Percentages are always illusive, and yet the Secretary's report is directly the reverse of the conclusions at which the distinguished Senator arrives in his laborious analysis. The Secretary shows that instead of calculating upon action in taking individual States, if you take the New England, Eastern, and Middle West States, including New York, which are directly tributary to New York, that the percentage of deposits from the Treasury to the capital and surplus of the national banks was about 15 per cent; that the banks of the Southern, Western, and Pacific States had a proportion of nearly 18 per cent, while, eliminating New York from the Eastern group, the percentage of the remaining Eastern and Middle Western States was only about 12 per cent, so that in this distribution the Southern, Western, and Pacific States were, on the basis of percentages, 3 per cent better off than New York and its tributary territory and 7 per cent better off than the Eastern and Middle Western States standing by themselves. This passage from the Secretary's report is illuminating:

In New England, where business is carried on less with borrowed capital than in some other sections of the Union, the average per cent deposited in the national banks of the entire section was only 8 per cent and in Connecticut as low as 3½ per cent.

In other words, the great manufacturing State of Connecticut was lower in its averages than the agricultural State of Texas. Again, while Texas had only 4 per cent, the State of Louisiana has 27.4 per cent in deposits in proportion to its national-bank capital and surplus. The financing of the cotton crop is not done at Austin or at Houston, Galveston, or Fort Worth, but at New Orleans. It is an emphatic demonstration of the suddenness with which by heroic measures the panic was stopped that while this currency crisis was so acute in centers great and small all over the country, the little remote villages were not affected. Many of them had from 28 to 36 per cent of reserve money on hand for which they had no use. The farmers had sold their crops at a profit; the storekeepers' bills were promptly paid, and there was little use or demand for money; but in a week, if the panic had continued, they would all have been involved and cut off from the markets of the world.

As to the charge that these Government deposits were used to permit gambling in the stock exchange, these figures are instructive: Business of the stock exchange in 1901 was in bonds, \$981,781,000; in stocks, 250,000,000 shares. In 1905, at the height of our prosperity, it was \$1,000,000,000 in bonds and 260,220,000 shares of stock. In 1907 it was \$540,000,000 in bonds and 196,000,000 shares of stock. In other words, the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange in 1907, including both stock and bonds, were about one-third less than they were in 1905. There was one hundred millions less loaned on collateral or stock-exchange securities than there was in 1901.

The Senator asks what became of this vast amount of deposits from individuals and from country banks and from the Government, and the one hundred millions of gold brought from Europe which was in the possession of the New York banks. The necessities of the railroads, the prosperity of which had outgrown their facilities and equipment, was so great that they required a thousand six hundred millions of dollars. This money was to meet obligations which had already been incurred in terminals, equipment, and extensions for which contracts were out. During the preceding years the credit of these great lines had been such that they found no difficulty in floating their bonds to meet requirements for long periods at 3½ per cent interest. Called upon now to meet their contract obli-

gations, they had to offer short-term notes, bearing interest from 6½ to 8 per cent. They could not afford to put out long-term notes at such figures, because the net returns upon their business would not justify it. The banks financed something over a thousand millions of these notes and then stopped. The industrial corporations had grown so rapidly that the expansion of their business required six hundred millions of money, and the banks financed about one-half of that at high rates of interest. The city of New York found in these tight times that it could not sell bonds at any legitimate figure and so they were borrowers on time loans of millions of money. It is a fact, and a most creditable one, that notwithstanding the abnormal rates of interest upon call loans from day to day, and notwithstanding the securities offered by powerful and solvent corporations at high rates, the banks of New York stood by their commercial customers, and the solvency during the crisis of the merchants and the manufacturers shows that commercial paper received proper consideration.

Bankers do not claim that they are in business for philanthropy or their health. They do not deny that they desire to make all the money they legitimately can, to pay good dividends to their stockholders, and strengthen their institutions by adding to their surplus. But no student of finance can rise from a study of what the bankers, not only of New York but of Chicago and other large cities, did in this crisis without feeling that the banks of the country are officered and managed by wise, level-headed, exceptionally able, and patriotic men. No better public service can be rendered by bank officers and directors than to keep the machinery of commerce going and to maintain strong and solvent the institutions upon which the credit, the business, the employment, and the living of the people depend.

The criticism made by the Senator upon there being more public moneys deposited in the banks of the District of Columbia than there are in the State of Texas is a just indictment, not, as he makes it, of the Secretary of the Treasury, but of the financial system under which we have been living for forty years. Congress is the board of aldermen; the President, the mayor; and the Secretary of the Treasury, the fiscal officer for the District of Columbia. In every State, county, city, village, and town in the country the tax collector deposits the money in the bank the day of its receipt. In this way the people's money is not hoarded, but is continuously at the service of the people. At the same time the tax money is where the public authorities can draw on it as they require it during the year, because taxes, as a rule, are paid that much in advance. The Government, therefore, treats the District of Columbia precisely as municipal authorities everywhere treat their communities. There is no shock to the business of the District by taking out of circulation even for a short time the millions required for taxes.

If, instead of the subtreasury system, the same methods should be adopted by the Government, much of our financial difficulty would be remedied and many of our financial problems would be solved. So long as our laws connect the Treasury so closely with the banks, so long as we make the Secretary of the Treasury legally and morally responsible in a large measure for the condition, not only of the finances of the Government but of the country, we must allow to him much discretion and judge him by the results of his action. He might have followed the strict letter of the law, which the Senator has quoted, and put the \$240,000,000 of Government bonds proportionately in each one of the 6,600 banks of the country. The effect would have been, so far as relief was concerned, like meeting a great fire in a great city, where property is likely to be consumed of such value as to impair the business of the whole country, not by concentrating all the resources of the fire department upon the fire and blowing up with dynamite adjoining blocks to prevent its spreading, as they did in San Francisco, but by distributing the fire engines all over the city and demanding them to divide the water equitably among the different wards. The Secretary fearlessly and wisely says he deposited the money where it would be most effective, and the result demonstrated the wisdom of his action.

I was told once by a distinguished Army officer who was in charge of a department that he had in the harbor several large vessels loaded with winter supplies for the soldiers at the posts under his command. A fire broke out on one of the largest vessels. He hired a number of tugs, placed engines on them, and saved the ship and its cargo. When the requisition came to Washington to pay the tugs and firemen it was returned to the general with this indorsement by the Auditor of the Treasury, "Disallowed because, in accordance with the law and the regulations of the Treasury, an estimate had not first been submitted and approved." That Auditor was all right from his

standpoint and position and the general was all right from his. One was a cheese parer and the other an empire builder. Congress reimbursed the general.

The disastrous panic in 1866 in England was instantly stopped by the chancellor of the exchequer authorizing the Bank of England to disregard the banking law and issue currency to any extent necessary to meet the emergency.

The offer by the Government of ten millions of Panama bonds and ten millions of 3 per cent notes would have created no impression, but the offer of a hundred and fifty millions meant that the boundless resources of the Government were behind the solvency of the country, and the people thanked God and took courage.

I was reading a few days since a little book called "Human Bullets," in which a lieutenant in the Japanese army describes his own experience at the siege of Port Arthur. It is easy to see from his description that companies, regiments, and brigades were murderously sacrificed in a way which if the siege had failed would have justly condemned the Japanese general as the most merciless and incompetent of commanders, but this bloody struggle won victory for Japan. On the other hand, General Stoessel, the Russian commander, who temporized, saved his troops and his ammunition, and finally surrendered, is on trial before a court-martial for his life. The prosecuting officer of the Government demands upon the testimony that his sword be broken and that he be degraded and shot in the presence of the troops.

The living of 25,000,000 of industrious men and women was at stake. The solvency of every national bank, State bank, trust company, and savings bank was at stake. Twenty-five billions of internal commerce dependent for its free movement not upon the small percentage of cash, but upon credit, was at stake. The panic was stayed. The fire was put out with a minimum of loss. The country has resumed its normal condition. Production is proceeding apace to a market which is growing in eagerness to buy. The Senator cries eloquently, "Let the ten millions only which was sent to the interior ring in the ears of the American people." But it is the action of the Secretary of the Treasury and the New York banks in saving the situation which is ringing in the ears of the American people. One of the best chapters in the financial history of this country will be that the thousand billions of national wealth of the United States remain almost imperceptibly impaired, and that the country is springing like a young giant to larger endeavors and greater triumphs because of confidence restored and hope renewed largely through the wisdom and courage of the Secretary of the Treasury.

BUSINESS METHOD OF POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. PENROSE. I submit a preliminary report of the Joint Commission on the Business Method of the Post-Office Department and Postal Service under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1907. I move that the report, together with the accompanying documents, statements, evidence, and illustrations be printed and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

The motion was agreed to.

PORTS OF ENTRY IN CONNECTICUT.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 9218) amending an act approved June 10, 1880, entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes."

The Secretary read the bill, and, there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It extends the privileges of the seventh section of the act approved June 10, 1880, entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes," to the ports of Norwalk, Stamford, and Greenwich, in the State of Connecticut.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NATIONAL CONGRESS ON HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report by the Acting Secretary of State covering a note from the Imperial German Ambassador by which is communicated the acceptance by the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography of the invitation extended to it in pursuance of the joint resolution of Congress approved February 26, 1907, to hold its next session at the City of Washington in 1910.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 10, 1908.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

- H. R. 2915. An act for the relief of John P. Hunter;
- H. R. 3388. An act for the relief of L. B. Wyatt;
- H. R. 6002. An act for the relief of Henry Rustan;
- H. R. 8947. An act for the relief of the Herman Andrae Electrical Company, of Milwaukee, Wis.;
- H. R. 10075. An act for the relief of Copiah County, Miss.;
- H. R. 13875. An act for the relief of John V. Johnson;
- H. R. 14446. An act for the relief of A. J., C. C., and T. W. Hodges;

H. R. 15070. An act for the relief of J. Edmund Strong; and
H. R. 15372. An act for the allowance of certain claims reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the acts approved March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Bowman and the Tucker acts.

H. R. 4763. An act transferring Commander William Wilmot White from the retired to the active list of the Navy was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The following bill and joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

H. R. 12398. An act to authorize the War Department to transfer to the State of Kansas certain lands now a part of the Fort Riley Military Reservation; and

H. J. Res. 102. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish three condemned cannon to the mayor of the city of Detroit, Mich., to be placed on the base of a statue of the late Maj. Gen. Alexander Macomb, United States Army.

H. R. 6515. An act for the relief of J. A. Gallaher, administrator of the estate of Joseph H. Gallaher, deceased, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

H. R. 15247. An act to authorize the Idaho and Northwestern Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Spokane River near the city of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; and

H. R. 16050. An act to authorize the Interstate Transfer Railway Company to construct a bridge across the St. Louis River between the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

H. J. Res. 130. Joint resolution providing for salaries of the Resident Commissioners from the Philippine Islands was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

REVISION OF THE PENAL LAWS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 2982) to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States.

Mr. HEYBURN. I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Idaho asks unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL BANKING LAWS.

Mr. ALDRICH. I call up the bill (S. 3023) to amend the national banking laws.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr President, the financial crisis from which the country has just emerged, which culminated in a serious panic in October, was the most acute and destructive in its immediate consequences of any which has occurred in the history of the country. Nothing but the heroic measures taken by the representatives of the great business and financial interests of the country, acting in cooperation with the Secretary of the Treasury, prevented a total collapse of private credit and a disastrous destruction of all values. It is impossible to conceive, much less to measure, the losses which would have resulted from such a calamity. The country was saved, by the narrowest possible margin, from an overwhelming catastrophe whose blighting effect would have been felt in every household.

A total collapse was avoided, but the shrinkage in values of securities and property and the losses from injury to business, resulting from and incidental to the crisis, amounted to thousands of millions of dollars.

It is not my purpose to consider the panic of 1907 with a view of indicating the causes which led to the widespread destruction of confidence which characterized it, but I propose

to invite your careful attention to some of the lessons of the panic in their relation to our monetary and banking systems.

At the time of each of the financial panics from 1837 to 1893 serious distrust existed in the public mind as to the value or the security of the whole or some portion of the currency. On each of these occasions prior to the adoption of the national banking system, the losses upon unredeemed or unpaid bank notes were very great, and in each case complete disorganization of banks resulted in widespread business demoralization.

It must be apparent that if, in the panic through which we have just passed, there had been any distrust of the value of any of the forms of our currency, or if any doubt had existed of their immediate convertibility into gold or its equivalent, or if the redemption of national bank notes had depended upon the ability of the national banks to pay them on demand, a fatal crash would have been inevitable.

The panic of 1907 was not, however, either in its inception or in its progress, a currency panic, in the sense to which I have alluded. Our currency, in character, was beyond question.

On the 1st of October, 1907, the amount of money in circulation in the United States, outside of the Treasury, was \$2,805,854,374, or \$32.46 per capita, the largest amount relatively and per capita in the history of the country. The amount of money in actual circulation, that is, in the hands of the people, outside of the banks and the Treasury, was \$19.36 per capita, which was a much greater amount per capita than that held by the people of any other commercial country in the world except France, where the business conditions are entirely different from our own.

The aggregate amount of money in the hands of the people had increased from \$877,000,000 in 1897 to \$1,666,500,000 in 1907, an actual increase of \$789,500,000, and a relative increase of from \$12.19 to \$19.36 per capita. Our currency, prior to the crisis, was adequate in amount to meet all legitimate demands under normal conditions. It is true that the wonderful development and remarkable industrial growth of the country in the last ten years seemed to render a large and constant increase in the volume of our circulating medium necessary. The character and rapidity of this development and growth can be indicated by a statement of the increase of deposits in our national banks, State banks, savings banks and trust companies, say from \$5,111,126,229 in 1897 to \$13,099,600,000 in 1907.

The actual increase of the business of the country during this period can also be shown by a comparison of the New York clearing-house transactions, which increased from \$13,337,760,947 in 1897 to \$95,315,421,237 in 1907. The enormous increase in bank deposits, to which I have alluded, led to a corresponding increase of the lawful money necessary to be held in the reserves of banking institutions of from \$628,200,000 in 1897 to \$1,106,500,000 in 1907.

Under ordinary conditions, perhaps, the volume of our currency could have been fairly criticised as excessive. It certainly could not be claimed that our system had failed to provide a currency that was satisfactory in quality and adequate in amount to meet all normal or usual demands. But no provision had been made for a class of emergencies which occur with more or less frequency in every country and which we can now see must be provided for. An annually recurring need for additional currency to move crops occasionally creates a demand in excess of the available supply, but the serious defect of our monetary system, as disclosed by our recent bitter experience, is the fact that we have no means whatever for providing the additional issues necessary to meet or to prevent panic conditions. Events having brought this defect to the attention of Congress in the most forcible manner, we can not wisely or prudently fail to give it serious consideration. It is perhaps true that the most complete monetary system will not prevent at times the hoarding of money by frightened bank managers or individuals.

Neither the strength of our monetary system nor the extraordinary efforts which were made to avoid this serious result prevented a general suspension of payments by national banks, with most deplorable and far-reaching results. This suspension commenced in New York on the 26th of October and was followed promptly by a suspension of the banks in Chicago and other localities. The issue of clearing-house certificates followed in most of the principal cities.

A complete disruption of the exchanges between cities and communities throughout the country took place. It is impossible to estimate the losses which were inflicted by this suspension of payments by the banks and the resultant interruption of exchanges. There was financial embarrassment on every hand, and an impossibility of securing the proper funds to move

crops or to carry on the ordinary business of the country. The suspension or disarrangement of business operations threw thousands of men out of employment and reduced the wages of the employed.

During the progress of the crisis, in its more or less acute stages, the following extraordinary steps were taken to avoid final disaster:

First, the Secretary of the Treasury added to bank reserves by increasing the deposits of public moneys in New York and other banks between September 30 and December 7 to the extent of \$70,000,000;

Second, clearing-house certificates were issued by the various clearing houses of the country to the extent of about \$190,000,000;

Third, checks were issued by clearing houses, banks, and private individuals, intended to be used as currency, and which were so used, to the amount of at least \$75,000,000;

Fourth, an enforced enlargement of the bank-note circulation took place, through an exchange of bonds and by other means, from October 1 to January 1 to the amount of \$94,759,115;

Fifth, importations of gold were secured amounting, during the period last named, to \$107,000,000 and resulting in an enlarged issue of gold certificates in the same period of \$66,000,000.

From this it appears that from time to time during the crisis there was an enforced increase in the amount of currency and currency substitutes, not including additional deposits of public moneys in the banks, to the extent of about \$467,000,000.

Of the expedients adopted, the use of clearing-house certificates was unquestionably the most effective. I need hardly say that the clearing houses by which these certificates are issued are voluntary associations of banks formed for mutual convenience, assistance, and protection. In many ways the usefulness of these associations has been shown from a public point of view.

The employment of clearing-house certificates for relief in time of financial disturbance commenced in 1860, and has since been repeated from time to time on eight different occasions, ending in 1907.

These certificates, it should be remembered, are only available for settlement of balances between banks in the localities in which they are issued. They are issued upon a deposit of bonds and other securities, the best assets of the bank, made satisfactory in character to the loaning committee of the clearing house. Certificates are issued to the amount of 75 per cent of the value of the securities deposited. Interest is charged by the clearing house to the depositing bank at varying rates from 6 to 9 per cent. They take the place of currency in settlements at the clearing house, increasing, by this means, the amount of money available for other purposes. Their employment has been beneficial at times in preventing a serious disaster, but it has sometimes resulted, as in 1907, in such a derangement of exchanges as to make it doubtful whether, from the standpoint of the public interest, the disadvantages were not greater than the benefits derived from their issue.

The conservative bank officers of New York, for fear of the effect their issue would have upon the credit of that great commercial center, resisted their use, until it became apparent that there was no other means available to prevent general bankruptcy. The scrip issued by clearing houses and by banks and private individuals, in the form of circulating notes, and used as currency, were issued to meet local necessities for payrolls, for moving crops, etc. In the spirit, if not by the letter of our currency laws, these notes should have been taxed 10 per cent on the amount issued.

The great losses which the people of the country suffered from the partial breakdown of our credit system through bank suspensions, and which the abnormal increase in the volume of money and its substitutes—legal and illegal—failed to avert, should lead Congress to seriously consider the question whether it is possible to provide such a legislative remedy as shall prevent the recurrence of these conditions in the future.

If the experience of last year should be repeated—and who can say that this is impossible—the methods of relief that were employed in 1907 will not be available—certainly not to the same extent.

First, it is not at all likely that the Treasury will be in condition to make increased deposits of public moneys in national banks. With the strong probabilities of a considerable deficit, and as a matter of wise policy, Government deposits in national banks must, and I am quite willing to say should be, largely diminished.

Second, the fact that a very large proportion of United States bonds are now held by the national banks, an amount which can not be materially increased, makes it probable that there will be a diminution rather than an increase of national-bank notes based upon United States bonds. In fact, it would be al-

most, if not quite impossible, to further increase the volume of such notes in case of an emergency.

Third, it is quite possible that we may not be able to command large importations of gold. The very large increase in the exportation of products, with reduced importations, which took place in the last four months of 1907, produced an unusual balance of trade of more than \$300,000,000 in our favor, and this fact was of great assistance in making large gold importations possible in the months of November and December. These favorable conditions may not exist again, and it may be much more difficult to induce the foreign banks to acquiesce in gold shipments in our favor. In any event imports of gold can never be made in time to relieve an acute condition of panic.

Fourth, men may not be found in another emergency with the patriotism, courage and capacity of those who, in this crisis, rendered such conspicuous and invaluable service to the financial interests of the country.

Fifth, the suspension of bank payments with its resulting strain upon the credit of the country and its resources will not be tolerated again.

I am quite well aware that financial conditions have vastly improved over what they were six weeks ago, and I think we may feel quite confident that the prolonged period of depression which followed the panic of 1893 may be avoided. It is also quite certain that in all the financial centers within a very short time there will be a great excess of currency, and probably a surplus of loanable capital.

While the general conditions have improved and are improving there are still many causes for disquiet in industrial and financial circles. It is quite probable that there will be considerable additions to the army of the unemployed, and it is quite impossible for any man to predict, with any degree of confidence, what the industrial and financial condition of the country will be next autumn. In any event, if the business interests of the country are left defenseless through the inaction of Congress, the most serious consequences may follow. Under these circumstances I believe it to be the imperative duty of Congress, in their wisdom, to provide some means of escape from another calamitous crisis. The expedients which the responsible officers of the Government and of the great financial institutions were obliged to adopt in the panic of 1907 point the way to effective curative legislation.

There seems to be but one way in which this can be accomplished, namely, by some provision for the authorization of additional notes to be used only in emergencies. The Committee on Finance, with practical unanimity, arrived at the conclusion that it would not be possible to secure this relief by the adoption at this session of any measure which should provide for the thorough revision or reconstruction of our monetary system, however advisable such a course might be from a scientific or practical standpoint. Bankers and students of economics are divided in opinion as to what should take the place of the existing system, if it is to be condemned and superseded, and if a new, comprehensive system, based on scientific principles, is to replace it.

Two plans for general legislation which are prominent in public discussion were considered by the committee.

First, that advocated by many thoughtful students of economic history and teachings, who are led by the experience and practice of other commercial nations to favor some plan for a central bank of issue, which would be in effect a central clearing house with very limited banking functions, under Government control. Personally, I believe that in time this country is likely to adopt such a system, but I agree with other members of the committee that its adoption at this time, or in the near future, is out of the question.

Second, that supported by a large number of bankers and students who maintain that our monetary system will never be placed on the proper basis until the sole power of issuing notes is lodged in the banks, the security for such notes to be based upon a general pledge of the assets of the banks, their convertibility to be undertaken by the banks and to depend upon an insurance fund. This plan involves an entire change in the character of our currency and the ultimate retirement of outstanding United States notes and gold and silver certificates. The committee were unanimous in the opinion that this plan would not be likely to receive the favorable consideration of Congress at this session.

The minority members of the committee, while agreeing with the majority that it was not possible at this time to enter upon a comprehensive plan of legislation, and agreeing further that there was a demand which could not be ignored for an issue of emergency notes, believed that the authorized issue should be in United States notes instead of national-bank notes. The majority of the committee were of the opinion that the further

issue of United States notes at this time would establish a dangerous precedent, and that the approval of their issue, even for temporary and limited purposes, would lead ultimately to a popular demand for a continual enlargement of the issue whenever a reasonable pretext could be found. They further believed that as national-bank notes with convertibility guaranteed by the Government have properly a place in the confidence of the American people from which they can not be dislodged, it would be the part of prudence to use this form of currency.

Those who believe that all issues of currency should be made free from governmental sanction or restriction urge that the Government of the United States should go out of the banking business. While the Government is not and should not be in the banking business the United States Treasury is, and must be for some time to come, by law and custom, a great national bank of issue. All the money in circulation is either issued by the Government directly or under its express authority and regulation, and the Government is and should be equally bound to maintain the parity of all. Bank notes are essentially Government money, the banks being merely the instrumentalities of issue. The widespread diversity of opinion as to the character of general legislation to be enacted, and the further and more significant fact that there is no considerable consensus of opinion on any general or special plan, led the committee therefore to the conclusion that it is not possible, at this time, to enter upon a thorough reform of our entire currency legislation.

The committee, after full consideration, felt that it was safer to follow, in the form of legislation they should recommend, the experience of the great commercial nations, who have found it necessary to provide means to meet or prevent panic conditions by the extension of note issues under different restrictions and conditions from those imposed on ordinary issues.

The German Government gives the Imperial Bank of Germany, which is under the direct control of the Imperial Government, the practical monopoly of the bank-note issues in that country. The Imperial Bank has authority to issue an arbitrary amount, \$119,000,000, of notes not covered by specie. A further issue is authorized equal to the amount of specie held. A still further amount may be issued subject to a tax of 5 per cent per annum, the average interest charge in Germany being less than this rate of taxation. Against these additional notes, specie must be held to the extent of one-third of the amount and good bills of exchange against the remaining two-thirds. In recent years and especially during the past year the privilege of increased issues under the 5 per cent provision has been freely used.

The plan for additional notes which the committee recommends for your adoption is substantially the plan of the Imperial Bank of Germany, with a change in class of securities required and a change in the rate of taxation. In its general features the plan of note issues adopted by the German law of 1875 followed the English bank act of 1844, but amending and improving that act, however, by adding the provisions for note expansion that I have explained.

The Imperial Bank of Austria-Hungary, which is also strictly a government bank, has an uncovered issue of \$83,000,000, and above that a right to issue to any extent against specie, with a further provision for excessive or supplemental issues subject to a 5 per cent tax. The legislation in this case follows the German plan.

The Bank of England has a right to issue uncovered notes equal to the amount of government securities held by it—\$92,250,000—and beyond this authorized limit no notes can be issued unless an equivalent amount of gold coin or bullion is held in the issue department of the bank. The Government of Great Britain has on three occasions in times of stress—in 1847, 1857, and 1866—authorized the suspension of the provisions of the bank act which forbid the further issue of uncovered notes and permitted the bank to issue notes without limit. On these occasions the mere announcement of the fact that the Government had authorized the suspension of the bank act had the immediate effect of relieving the strain and of restoring confidence.

In the severe crisis of 1890, however, the bank act was not suspended. The Bank of England borrowed from the Bank of France and the Bank of Russia large sums in gold, and through the courageous and wise cooperation between the Bank of England and the great joint stock banks and private bankers in London a disaster was averted and British credit was sustained.

In recent years the great foreign banks have usually been able to maintain their reserves and to prevent unfavorable movement of gold and acute financial disturbance, by advances in the rate of interest. While this advance in the rate of discount has proved very efficacious in Great Britain and on the Continent, where the transportation of gold from one country

to another is the question of a few hours, and where the business relations of the various countries are very intimate through exchanges, the same remedy could not be made effective here.

In France the conditions are unique. The Bank of France, which has the sole right of issue, held, during the ten years ending 1905, an average reserve of 86 per cent of its outstanding circulation in gold and silver. The average deposits of the bank in recent years have been only a little more than \$95,000,000, the average Government deposits \$50,000,000, and the amount of notes outstanding at the last available report of the bank, October, 1907, \$977,500,000.

When we consider the insignificant amount of deposits and the immense reserves of the bank, it is easy to see that the Bank of France is not likely to be affected by a run either on the part of its depositors or its note holders. The bank has practically a right of unlimited issue, and in times of disturbance this right is freely exercised.

The Committee on Finance believed that the example of Germany was the safest precedent for them to follow, and the one most likely to successfully answer our requirement for a temporary emergency note issue, for a currency which would not be permanent in its character and which would add no new elements to our somewhat complicated currency scheme.

The committee are of the opinion that the bill which they have reported answers these requirements.

It provides for a possible issue in emergencies of \$500,000,000 of national-bank notes, redeemable by the United States in lawful money upon presentation at the Treasury. The notes will be identical in character and tenor with the national-bank notes secured by the deposit of United States bonds. They are to be issued to any applying association if, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, business conditions in the particular locality of the bank demand additional circulation. For the security of the Government the banks are required to deposit in the Treasury State, municipal, or first-class railroad bonds, of a character and in amount satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury. Upon State and municipal bonds the bank is entitled to receive notes to the extent of 90 per cent of their value, and upon authorized railroad bonds, 75 per cent of their value.

Notes for the entire amount of the issue are to be prepared at once and deposited in the Treasury or in subtreasuries nearest the places of business of the different banks. It is made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to make without delay an examination of the securities which might be available for deposit and to notify the banks of such as would be acceptable to the Government for this purpose. The notes are to be distributed by the Secretary equitably among the banking associations in the several States, upon the basis of the proportion which the unimpaired banking capital and surplus of each State bears to the total capital and surplus of all the banking associations of the United States. These notes are to be taxed one-half per cent monthly, or 6 per cent per annum and can be retired at any time upon the deposit of lawful money or national-bank notes.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to receive any legally authorized bonds issued by any city, town, county, or other legally constituted municipality or district in the United States which has been in existence for a period of ten years, and which for a period of ten years previous to such deposit has not defaulted in the payment of any part of either principal or interest of any funded debt authorized to be contracted by it and whose net funded indebtedness does not exceed 10 per cent of the valuation of its taxable property, to be ascertained by the last preceding valuation of property for the assessment of taxes.

The problem before the committee was to find some simple method of remedy and prevention that was merely an extension or supplement to the existing system and that could be provided through the use of existing machinery. The system of issue and redemption, which has existed for forty years, is continued by the terms of this bill. The currency is intended for temporary use only and not to be retained in general circulation, and we have made the most careful provisions for its enforced retirement when not needed. The notes to be issued are nominally national-bank notes, but they are in substance national currency of the United States, issued through the agency of the national banks.

The remedy we provide is simple, prompt, and efficient. At any time within forty-eight hours, if an emergency requires it, \$500,000,000 of new money can be put into the channels of trade to allay public excitement and to meet extraordinary demands.

The committee believe that this great fund, placed by the Government at the disposition of the bankers and business men of the country, will have a strong tendency to prevent financial

crises and to preserve public and private credit at home and abroad.

In periods of distrust large numbers of people are controlled by sentiment. Experience has shown that at such a time the strongest element in allaying excitement and creating confidence is the knowledge that a remedy exists which can and will be promptly and effectively applied. The existence of this great fund is like the creation of an ample water supply with effective apparatus to check conflagrations.

The emergency issue we propose should enable the solvent banks of the country to meet at all times their demand obligations and to respond to all unusual but legitimate business demands. It will save bankers and the public alike from further humiliating confessions of general insolvency. It will be used in time of trouble to take the place heretofore filled by clearing-house certificates, and it will render the use of illegal or questionable substitutes for money unnecessary.

The obligation of the Government to redeem the notes of national banks is strengthened and more clearly defined. A definite pledge of convertibility by the Government is required by this act to be printed upon the face of every note. The value of the national-bank notes has always been fixed in the minds of our people by the certainty of Government redemption. No one stops to inquire whether a national bank is located in Maine or Texas, whether its capital is great or small, or whether its financial condition is such as to give credit to its notes.

A new form of notes if issued purely for emergencies and less carefully secured than existing notes, would be discredited at once and their appearance would invite distrust.

There should be no misunderstanding as to the sole controlling purpose of this bill. It proposes by its provisions to prevent panics and furnish the means of relieving panic conditions. We do not claim that it is a universal panacea for all financial ills. It is to give the national banks the means of accomplishing by legal methods that which, in this crisis, they felt compelled to accomplish by illegal and destructive methods, to the great loss of the country. It makes no pretense of providing a new monetary system and tries no new experiment with our currency. It surrounds notes to be issued by safeguards for ultimate payment similar to those now in use.

The measure we offer can be supported without a violation of convictions by those who believe in a central bank of issue, or by the advocates of an asset currency. It will not interfere with the adoption of any general plan of revision in the future.

It recognizes existing conditions and the limitations which an enlightened public opinion has placed upon Congressional action.

I will now ask your attention to certain specific objections which have been made to the bill, criticisms more or less serious in their character, but of such a nature that they should receive our careful attention. The first of these is that the issue of notes proposed would be unprofitable for the banks, and therefore that the rate of taxation fixed in the bill is prohibitive, and consequently that no use will be made of the authority to issue additional notes in times of financial stress. A series of elaborate calculations have been submitted to the committee showing the manner in which the earnings of national banks would be affected by an issue of notes under the provisions of this bill. The criticisms and the computations are based upon a complete misconception of the purposes of the measure, and an erroneous idea of its effect on bank profits.

Public discussion of the bill has turned largely upon the question whether the measure proposed was satisfactory to bank managers, ignoring the fact that the question of the soundness, character, and volume of currency is one in which the public is vitally interested. I must confess that, in considering relief measures, it did not occur to the committee that their first duty was to provide additional profits to the banks. The banks are not applicants for charitable relief. The report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that the dividends paid by the national banks for the sixteen months prior to June 30, 1907, were at the rate of 13 per cent per annum on their capital and surplus. In the ten years prior to 1901 the average annual rate of dividend was but little over 5 per cent.

The committee were well aware that if the issue of the additional notes provided for should be made a constant source of profit to the banks, the notes would be issued immediately and would become a permanent addition to our currency, and would leave no margin for an increased circulation when the usual flow of currency was interrupted and a new supply demanded. To make proper provisions in emergencies for this supply, and to answer the reasonable expectations of the people of the country when their interests are imperiled, should not involve the necessity of increasing the profits of the national banks.

I have every reason to believe that the overwhelming majority of the national banks, which have been accorded valuable privileges, recognizing their obligations as fiscal agents of the United States, will cheerfully cooperate in carrying out any measure adopted by Congress as a means of relief, without reference to whether their action in this regard would add greatly to their profits. In times of public peril, when great interests were at stake, these banks have given the strongest possible evidence of their patriotism and unselfishness. I decline to believe that the criticisms under consideration reflect the views of thoughtful bank managers. They too keenly appreciate the value of public confidence.

In the recent panic, as I have already stated, there was a general suspension of cash payments by the national banks. The failure of a bank to meet its demand obligations is a violation of every law governing its conduct and existence. The extraordinary forbearance of the people of the country and of the officers of the Government in the face of this violation was perhaps justified from the condition in which the banks found themselves. Bank managers should realize, however, that a repetition of these violations will not be permitted. It would be difficult to exaggerate the injury which would come to the credit of the country and the prestige of our great financial centers, and the losses which would be entailed upon people and industries alike, if the banks of the country should again suspend payments in a period of financial disturbance. There certainly could be no possible justification of a suspension brought about through a refusal on the part of the banks to accept a method of relief adopted by Congress, on the ground that an acceptance would involve a loss of profits to the banks. Our recollections of the happenings of the past three months are too definite to lead us to listen with patience to a discussion by officers of banks in the large cities of the question whether the use of the remedies proposed by Congress would result in large additions to their dividends. We do not intend to place a premium upon that kind of bank management which proposes to make financial disturbance and disaster a source of profit.

As a matter of fact, the effective operation of the bill reported by the committee would not result in a loss to the banks in time of stress or at any other time. We have a right to assume that every well-managed bank will hold a portion of its invested reserves in a class of securities readily convertible into cash. If a bank holds the bonds designated in the bill, there could be no loss on the note issues authorized unless the rate of interest charged by the bank to its customers was less than 6 per cent. If the bank rate was less than 6 per cent no additional notes would be required or issued. To illustrate, we will suppose that a bank with aggregate loans and other investments amounting to \$1,200,000 holds \$100,000 in the municipal securities which are described in the bill. These bonds would probably pay the bank 5 per cent. These securities would form a part of the bank's best assets, and would constitute from every banking standpoint a judicious investment. Upon a demand for additional notes in times of stress, the bank would deposit in a subtreasury this \$100,000 of securities and receive \$90,000 in notes. If this addition to the bank's funds should be loaned at 6 per cent there would be neither profit nor loss by the transaction. If they were loaned at a higher rate a profit to the bank would accrue.

The practical effect of the operation of note issue is that the Government loans a bank, taking a portion of its investment securities as collateral, a sum of money, for which it charges, in the form of taxes, one-half per cent per month until the loan is repaid. Under panic conditions it probably would not be possible for a bank to obtain this additional circulation in any other way. It is true that banks in a clearing-house district might secure clearing-house certificates on a similar pledge of securities, but these certificates, as I have already stated, have a very limited use, while the circulating notes we propose are practically, for every purpose except for use as reserves, lawful money.

The second objection urged is that banks generally do not have, and would not purchase and hold, securities of the class which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to accept under the provisions of the bill. The committee were of the opinion that they would deserve general condemnation if they did not require, as a basis of the note issue contemplated, the very best available securities.

The plan of the bill restricts the securities to be accepted under its provisions to Government issues and the bonds of railroads that are, by recent legislation, under Government regulation. I think I am justified in designating the bonds of States and communities as Government securities. To sustain the credit and facilitate the borrowing power under proper

condition of the various political divisions throughout the country is quite as important to the general welfare as it is to take steps to maintain the credit of the National Government.

In large portions of the country considerable sums are constantly needed for local improvements, and nothing would bring the benefits of the national banking system more closely to the attention of the great masses of the people than would the willingness on the part of the banks to give value and stability to local securities by their purchase as a basis for security of note circulation.

The committee recommend the use of first-class railroad bonds because they are the only securities, outside of State and municipal bonds, issued by corporations whose public records, showing condition and earnings, as now provided by law, would enable the Secretary of the Treasury to definitely ascertain the value and the safety of the security. In theory and by existing legislation railroad companies are quasi public corporations and under strict governmental control and regulation. Immense amounts of money will be required in the near future in the development of railroads in various parts of the country, especially in the South and West. Anything which the Government can do, within the limits of absolute safety and without any cost to itself, to give a better standing to the railroad securities which must be issued to provide transportation facilities in sections of the country that existing roads do not reach should be done without hesitation.

The securities named find universal acceptance in settlement of obligations. No securities except United States bonds have a better credit and standing in all financial circles. They have a definite value, readily ascertained, on all the great exchanges of the country, and they are always salable under normal conditions at full market price.

These, in brief, are some of the reasons which led the committee to restrict the operations of the bill to the two classes of securities I have named. The objection under consideration in its final analysis rests upon the question whether it is prudent or desirable for what is known as a commercial bank to invest a portion of its own and its depositors' money in this class of securities as a part of their invested reserves. Would it be a hardship to the national banks to require them, if they desire to avail themselves of the privileges conferred by this bill, to hold to a limited extent this class of securities as a part of their assets?

The Congress, in my judgment, might properly, in the wise exercise of its supervisory control over the investments of national banks, require these institutions to invest a portion of their assets in this class of securities, and this without reference to their use as security for possible note issues or United States deposits. This requirement would be in the interest alike of the public and of stockholders.

There is no rule of sound banking that is more inexorable in its character, the violation of which is productive of more disastrous results than that which requires a bank to hold a portion of its assets in first-class convertible securities which will pay a reasonable income, but which can be readily converted into money in time of need without disturbing reserves or commercial loans. Money can usually be had on this class of securities either by sale or hypothecation. Nearly all the destructive bank failures in our own and other countries can be traced directly to a violation of this rule.

The securities required by the bill are of the same class as those required by the Treasury Department as security for the deposit of public money, and a bank having these securities on hand at any time could use them for either purpose, as occasion required.

If all the national banks of the country should hold the entire amount of bonds that would be acceptable for security for note issues to the amount of \$500,000,000, it would mean the investment of little more than 6 per cent of the total resources of such banks in this class of securities.

To allege that a relatively small amount of cash is the only reserve necessary for sound banking is to assert a dangerous fallacy. The national banks of the country hold reserves of specie and legal-tender money equal to little more than 10 per cent of their demand obligations.

Common prudence requires that this should be supplemented by a substantial invested reserve in first-class securities. In order to show that the banks themselves recognize this obligation, I will say that the bank statement of the 3d of December, 1907, shows that the national banks held at that time \$705,000,000 of bonds and other securities, a large portion of which are of the same general class of securities we have named. They also held bonds, other than United States bonds, to secure the deposit of public moneys, to the value of \$185,000,000. They

also had a large sum on deposit in other banks, trust companies, etc., presumably at a low rate of interest. The securities covered by the terms of the bill could readily be purchased to-day on a 4 to 6 per cent basis, while the rates on deposits in banks as a general rule are not in excess of 2 per cent.

It is evident that the banks of the country might wisely and without difficulty or loss invest \$500,000,000 in first-class State, municipal, or railroad bonds. This investment would be an exercise of that care in management which should characterize institutions which have and expect to retain the confidence of the American people. The wisdom of this course finds ample confirmation in the example of the banks in every commercial nation.

The Imperial Bank of Germany, with a capital of \$43,500,000, has an investment of \$73,100,000 in Government bonds. The Bank of England, with a capital of \$70,500,000, has in its banking department Government securities amounting to \$79,000,000, and other securities amounting to \$130,000,000. The Bank of France, with a capital of \$35,300,000, has Government securities amounting to \$65,750,000. The Canadian banks, with a capital of \$96,000,000, held, on November 30, 1907, municipal securities to the amount of \$20,000,000, Dominion securities to the amount of \$9,000,000, and railway bonds to the amount of \$41,500,000, making a total of these securities held of \$70,000,000. The Canadian banks are also required by law to hold 40 per cent of their reserves in Dominion notes. On the date named they had on hand of these notes \$49,200,000.

The evidence is overwhelming that prudent bank managers everywhere invest a considerable portion of their assets in securities of the class which we designate in this bill for the security of note circulation.

There is another fact that should not be lost sight of in this connection. A considerable portion of the national banks of the country have relations, more or less intimate, with trust companies, savings banks, and other financial institutions, that hold very large amounts in securities of this kind. The experience of the banks in the last four months with reference to obtaining bonds to secure deposits of public money shows that it is very easy for the banks who do not choose to hold these securities for investment purposes, to borrow them on reasonable terms if occasion demands. If any bank for any reason peculiar to itself does not desire either to buy or to borrow, as I have already stated, they are not required either to take out the notes or to deposit bonds.

Another objection which is urged is that the taxes imposed by the bill will result in an increased rate of interest on loans, which would necessarily be paid by the borrower, and that this increase in rate would apply not only to loans made possible by the additional issue of notes, but would also apply to the entire amount of loans and discounts made by all the banks. It is further claimed in this connection that the increased rate would lower the prices of products marketed at the time. I think this remarkable claim will disappear upon very slight examination.

The rate of interest in any country or community is fixed by the demand for and general supply of loanable capital. It can not be raised or lowered arbitrarily on a small portion of loans or in one locality without reference to rates on other loans or in surrounding communities. If the banks can recoup from borrowers the sums paid for taxes, to the extent of the new notes issued, and add to their income by a similar increase of rates along the entire line of loans, it is easy to see that the banks, instead of losing by the operations of this bill, would secure inordinate profits. But nothing of the kind would or could happen. Whatever the rate of interest in any community or State may be at the time the notes are issued, there could be no change of rates growing out of the issue of the notes, unless a reduction should take place, following the law of supply and demand, to which I have alluded. That the general law I have stated is the correct one which must apply to this class of transactions, is shown by the experience of Germany and Austria-Hungary, these two countries being the only ones that issue taxed emergency notes, the taxes in each case being 5 per cent, a rate higher than the average rate of discount in those countries.

I quote, in this connection, authorities whose statements will not be questioned:

[Quotation from a letter of Herr Arthur Gwinner, managing director Bank of Germany.]

The overissue, however, did not necessarily cause a rise in the official discount rate, inasmuch as more weight was given to the cause and the manner of the money requirements than to the amount that was used, in deciding upon the policy of the bank, and furthermore, in consideration of an early return to normal conditions the administration of the bank very often, notwithstanding that the overissue was quite important, suffered the lower discount rate to stand and preferred to sacrifice its own profits in paying the tax out of its own pockets.

[Quotation from a letter of Herr Arthur Gwinner, managing director of the Deutsche Bank, Berlin.]

It must not be presumed that whenever the bank has to pay the tax it would raise its rate of discount to the full extent of the tax incurred.

[Quotation from Dr. Leon Ritter von Bilinski, governor of the Austro-Hungarian Bank.]

And also on several occasions when its limitations were reached it maintained a discount rate lower than the legal 5 per cent rate. Thus the cost of the tax was not borne by its clients, but by the bank itself.

It is asserted by objectors that the Government should not exact from the banks a pledge of definite securities, but that it is perfectly safe to accept the general credit and assets of the banks as security. I think it is sufficient answer to this to say that the banks do not follow this rule in their dealings with each other. The various clearing house associations do not accept the credit of individual banks, or a claim against their general assets, as security for advances in the issue of clearing house certificates. They require a pledge of carefully selected securities upon which they advance 75 per cent of their value, and they follow the most rigid rules in enforcing payments. I do not see why the banks should expect the Government of the United States to accept from them different and less valuable securities than those that they require in similar transactions between themselves.

The general assets of a bank, outside of its specie reserves, are composed almost entirely of the debts of individuals, corporations, or governments. It certainly can not be claimed that the definite pledge of the securities representing debts of governments and railroads, which we propose, is not as good security as an indefinite claim upon the mass of individual and corporate evidences of indebtedness which are held by the banks. We can find a good illustration of the difference there would be between a general and a special pledge of securities and of government and bank redemptions in considering the recent bank failures. The notes of these banks are secured by a deposit of United States bonds, and redemption will be made under our law without delay by the Government and without loss to note holders or the Government. If the United States was a general creditor of these banks, the result, as to time or security, would be, to say the least, very questionable. If the convertibility depended on the failed banks discredit would at once attach to the entire issue of notes. Those who propose to base circulation upon general assets claim great advantage for their plan, as they propose to give the note holder a prior lien upon all bank assets, apparently forgetting that the Government now has, and will have by the provisions of this bill, not only a lien upon specific securities, but in addition a prior lien upon the general assets of the bank to secure itself from ultimate loss, if any, growing out of the redemption of notes.

It is also claimed that the holding of the prescribed securities will reduce the loaning power of the banks to the extent to which securities are held. This claim presupposes that there is a fixed sum available for loans to borrowers, and that this amount is equal to the entire loanable resources of the banks. I assume that no bank officer would consider it prudent to invest the entire amount of the capital and deposits of his bank in loans upon one kind of commercial paper. Banks known to have this character of investments would not have the confidence of the public. That every bank should have varied investments, with a certain proportion of liquid assets, is a rule of universal application. If a certain amount of convertible securities reduced the loaning capacity of a bank, that capacity is reduced to a greater extent by its reserves and by the amount of its deposits in banks and other financial institutions. If it involves a loss to invest part of the funds in first-class bonds upon a 4 or 5 per cent basis, it involves a greater loss to continue deposits in other banks at 2 per cent, and a still greater loss in holding a portion of its funds as reserves which pay no interest.

There is another objection which perhaps deserves some attention. It is said that the bill could not be carried into effect as banks would have to take money from their reserves for the purchase of the necessary securities, and that this would involve the use of \$100 of reserve money to obtain \$75 in notes of an inferior character. This criticism has heretofore been applied, and with equal force, to transactions involving the purchase of United States bonds for a basis of note issue. It is quite certain that no national bank has purchased United States bonds at any time in the last twenty-five years that it has not paid more for the bonds than it has received in notes, and it is also equally certain that none of these purchases were made with money taken from the bank's lawful money reserve. No bank would be permitted, either by law or by the exercise of sound judgment, to invest any part of its cash reserves in any kind of securities in times of panic, or in fact at any other

time. When we consider that the average cash reserves form but a small proportion—about 8 per cent—of the resources of the banks, and that the reduction of these reserves below the legal limit would be such an infraction of law as to warrant the Comptroller of the Currency taking possession of the business of the bank, it is easy to see that no such transaction would take place. A conclusive answer to this objection is found in the fact that a large part of the remaining 92 per cent of the bank's resources would be available at all times for use in exchange or for the purchase of these securities.

It has been objected to the provisions of the bill that it would have the effect of unduly and unnaturally increasing the market value of the securities which are to be deposited under its provisions. It was the purpose of the committee to designate classes of securities in volume so large that a criticism of this kind could not be fairly made. There are now outstanding State and municipal bonds which might be deposited under the provisions of the bill to the amount of \$2,000,000,000, and judging by our past experience this amount will be rapidly added to by the issue of new securities. Of the class of railroad bonds described, competent authorities estimate that there are at least \$2,000,000,000 outstanding. This would make \$4,000,000,000 as against a possible maximum purchase of \$500,000,000. I do not think that these purchases, even to the full amount, would materially affect the prices of the securities.

Criticism has been made of the notes to be issued that they are "wild cat" and unsound. This criticism may be fairly characterized as absurd. For the safety of the note holder we have, first and most important, a pledge of the credit, resources, and revenues of the United States, which guarantees their convertibility. Second, we have a specific pledge of collaterals of the highest character, with value in excess of the amount of notes issued. Third, we have a prior lien upon all the assets of the bank through which the notes are issued. There is no bank paper money in existence which has more guaranties of safety and soundness than the bank notes provided for by this measure.

The most strenuous objections to the plan of the committee are urged by critics who have elaborate currency schemes of their own to exploit and who see imminent peril to the country and all of its interests if their plans are not adopted immediately. These critics denounce in unmeasured terms our entire monetary system. This system, like that of the other commercial nations, is the result of a process of evolution. It is difficult to conceive of a scheme which would be equally applicable to the needs and demands of the people of every country and at all times. The habits of the people, changes which are made necessary by growth and development, conditions of locality, wealth and population, extent and character of business requirements are some of the elements which must be taken into consideration in determining what monetary system is best adapted to any people. Whenever a monetary system has been adapted or adjusted to meet the business and customs of a people, it should not be changed in haste because theorists disapprove, or bank managers, for selfish interests, declaim against it.

It is true that we have various forms of currency in use, growing out of demands and conditions at different periods of our recent history. United States notes were issued under stress of circumstances at the time of a great war. Our silver dollars and silver certificates are the evidences of a sincere but unsuccessful attempt to restore silver by legislation to its ancient position as a money metal. Our national bank notes were the creation of men who had fresh in their minds our disastrous national experience with every variety of unsound currency, extending over three-quarters of a century of our history.

It has not been found possible—and I think it is quite as impossible to-day as ever—to provide by legislation for the retirement of any of these forms of currency. Our United States notes hold a position analogous to that of the uncovered national notes of Germany and Canada and the uncovered notes of the government banks of other leading nations. Just as long as the limitation upon their amount is maintained they are not objectionable, and it is difficult to say that they are in any sense a dangerous element in our currency system.

To retire the silver certificates would mean to melt the silver dollars and use the bullion to the extent to which this would be possible, in subsidiary coins, and to sell the remaining silver at its bullion price. I think it is quite safe to say that this step will not be taken. If there were no other interests involved, the position of the United States as the second greatest silver producing country in the world, Mexico being the first, would lead us to refrain from taking a step which would be the disastrous and final blow to the value of silver. Silver cer-

ificates have been given a position by different legislative acts which renders them, in my belief, a perfectly safe element in our currency system. By these enactments other paper money issues are restricted in denominations to \$5 and above. It was the purpose of this legislation to give to silver certificates the entire field of small notes, with the belief, which is justified by our own experience and that of other countries, that this provision would relieve the Government from troublesome demands for redemption. It is perfectly certain that until our legislation in this regard is modified we have no reason to anticipate danger from this element of our money supply.

In this legislation Congress was governed by the experience of other nations who have adopted similar expedients for the purpose of keeping in constant circulation a certain portion of their currency. In Germany the Imperial Bank issues no notes of less than 20 marks. Imperial treasury notes in small denominations and gold and silver are used for ordinary circulation. The Canadian banks do not issue notes of less denomination than \$5. Dominion notes of Canada occupy the field of small issues. The Bank of England issues no note of less than £5. In France the minimum issue is 50 francs. The minimum issue of the Scotch banks is £1. In each of these countries gold and silver currency supply the place of minor issues.

I believe it is equally safe to predict that our system of national bank notes will not be changed until, by the payment or substantial reduction of the national debt, the plan of issue shall be necessarily modified or abandoned. Their character will be retained unless Congress shall see fit to bestow the issuing function either upon a central bank or upon the various banking institutions of the country.

It was the declared purpose of the act of March 14, 1900, which reaffirmed the gold standard, to make these various unrelated forms of currency vital parts of a living whole and to make all convertible, at the will of the holder, into gold. There has been up to this time not the slightest indication of a failure to carry out this purpose. The act of 1900 made the gold dollar the unit of value, and made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain all forms of money issued or coined by the United States at a parity of value with this standard. To carry this pledge into effect a reserve fund of \$150,000,000 in gold was created, and the entire resources of the country were solemnly pledged to maintain this reserve and to secure the promised convertibility. The entire revenues of the country, its capacity to purchase gold, its power to borrow money by the unlimited issue of bonds and other securities, and the general fund in the Treasury, were all placed at the disposal of the executive officers of the Government to insure continued redemption. From the time of the passage of the act of 1900 to the present moment there has been no question raised in any part of the world as to the value or security of any form of our currency.

One very important provision of this act greatly strengthened the monetary position of the United States among the commercial nations. I refer to the provision making the issue of gold certificates mandatory upon a deposit of gold. As the result of this legislation we have in the Treasury over \$800,000,000 of gold, against which an equal amount of gold certificates are outstanding. There can, of course, be no question as to the security of these notes. The existence of this enormous gold fund, available on demand, makes a run upon the Treasury gold, such as that which occurred in 1894, impossible.

The provisions of the act of 1900, which authorized the refunding of the outstanding 3, 4, and 5 per cent bonds of the United States into 2 per cents, were intended not only to strengthen the public credit, but to give a longer lease of vigorous life to national bank notes. The increase which has taken place in this portion of our circulation has proven the wisdom of Congressional action in this regard.

While our existing currency system may perhaps be fairly characterized as a piece of patchwork, composed of elements which seem, perhaps, diverse and inharmonious, as a whole it has answered well the purposes of this great nation, and none of its elements are dangerous in character. Changing conditions will undoubtedly in the future, as they have in the past, require modifications from time to time. Possibly these changes may necessitate an entire revolution, alike of notes and of the plan for their issue; but we can not lose sight, so far as the present is concerned, of one central and dominant fact—that this great mass of currency, every dollar of which is equal in theory and in fact to the best money of the world, has not in the least degree checked the rising tide of a great nation's progress and prosperity.

The criticism of our currency system which is most frequently urged is that it does not automatically expand and contract to

meet the demands of trade and that it is rigid in volume. The framers of the act of 1900 believed, that with a circulating medium of gold and notes equivalent to gold, our currency would respond to the demands and requirements of the business of the country and that we should thus secure the required element of elasticity. If there is no interference, through excessive paper issues, with the well-known law governing the movement and distribution, between nations and communities, of gold and paper currency, limited in amount and convertible into gold, we have a right to expect a natural and normal elasticity in the volume of our currency. Under these conditions we should expect money to flow freely to points where there is the greatest legitimate demand and where it would best perform its work as a medium of exchange.

I think it may be said that an examination of the statistics of the supply and movement of gold will, to a considerable extent at least, be found to justify these anticipations. From these statistics it appears that an average of one hundred millions has been added annually to our stock of gold, and that in the months of greatest demand for currency, namely, the last five months of the year, there was an average excess in each year of imports of gold over exports, from 1900 to 1907, inclusive, of \$33,476,415, while during the five months next preceding, when the normal demand for currency was less, there was in each year an average excess of exports over imports during the same period, of \$3,712,946.

The discussion of our monetary system usually proceeds upon the theory that national bank note issues form its most important element. This is by no means the fact. Thirty years ago bank notes formed 41 per cent of our total money. This proportion greatly decreased until it was less than 10 per cent in 1891, 1892, and 1893. The recent rapid increase of note issues has brought the percentage up to about 20, where it now stands. In considering the question of the elasticity of our currency this fact should be remembered, as the fluctuation of this comparatively unimportant portion would have no considerable effect upon general conditions.

In a general way it is undoubtedly important that the volume of money should respond to great industrial and commercial movements, to the great swing of national progress or retrogression, and I believe that our existing system has been found by experience to be as responsive to these changes as any in existence, but I also believe that the value, in so far as it relates to the public interests, of constant changes in volume of note issues is greatly overestimated. In modern times, with the business and bank methods now in use, there is little, if any, connection between the amount of notes outstanding from time to time in a country and the accommodations which banks extend to their customers. Most of the business demands of a community are met by the granting of bank credits, which do not involve in the great majority of cases, at any stage of the transaction, the use of actual currency. It is an elasticity in bank credits responsive to business demands that is usually in the minds of those who demand elasticity. There is a variable demand in every community, for actual notes largely for use in pay rolls and for moving the crops, but the fluctuations in demand for this purpose are not sufficient to require considerable changes in the necessary volume of money.

In antebellum days, when the bank-note issues of the country were not limited by any central authority, elasticity formed the element of greatest danger to the interests of the people. The contraction and expansion of note issues, made arbitrarily to answer the selfish purposes of the banks, was a source of constant annoyance, uncertainty, and loss.

In the early history of banks of discount loans were made upon condition that customers accepted therefor notes of the bank. Except in very rare cases, in communities far away from business centers, this practice has entirely disappeared. In bank practice in commercial and industrial countries a practical but complete separation has taken place between a right of note issue and a general banking business. The function of issuing notes has been directly or indirectly assumed by governments, while banking institutions which do not have the power of note issue have been rapidly absorbing the legitimate business of banking. The line of cleavage between issuing banks and those of discount and deposit is becoming more clearly marked. The separation of functions is the established rule, approved alike by experience and the judgment of economists and practical men of affairs. In France, Germany, and Great Britain private bankers and incorporated banks, who have no power of note issue, do a large part of the banking business of those countries. In the United States the relative proportion of banking business done by the national banks, whose power of note issue is only nominal, has been constantly diminishing, so

that at this time a large portion of the actual banking business of the country is done by State banks of various kinds, and by trust companies, who are not permitted to issue notes. There is no evidence that these institutions are restricted, either in the volume or the profit of their business, by this deprivation, and no attempt is being made by them to have the right which such institutions originally enjoyed restored.

There is much popular misapprehension as to the extent of the actual fluctuations which take place in the volume of a currency in countries where there is no limitation upon note issue.

There is practically no restriction on bank-note issues in France, yet a statement of the average amount of notes outstanding for each month for a series of ten years shows no substantial variation from month to month. In Great Britain, although the business of the country might increase a hundred-fold, the volume of actual currency in use might remain unchanged.

I have before me a monthly statement of the outstanding notes of the banks of Canada for a period of ten years. This shows but slight variation from month to month and from time to time. There are no statistics available to show similar variations in the United States. It is impossible to ascertain the actual fluctuation of bank-note currency in the hands of the people from month to month or what relative amount of bank notes are actually in circulation. For instance, a bank might have nominally outstanding \$5,000,000 in notes and this amount would appear in the published statement of note circulation; yet there might be times when \$4,000,000 of these notes would be in the vaults of the bank and at other times not more than \$1,000,000. There is no way of ascertaining what proportion of national-bank notes may be at any time in the hands of the issuing banks.

It may be fairly assumed that the actual fluctuations in the United States, if they could be accurately measured, would be practically along the same lines as those of France and Canada.

In the case of each of these countries, although there have been occasional slight reductions, there has been, for many years, a steady increase in volume of currency.

Elasticity, in our own experience and that of France and Canada, means continuous but irregular expansion. Banks can not be depended upon to contract their issues in the public interests, when competition and their selfish interests lead to an expansion. We should constantly bear in mind the danger of unrestricted expansion. It leads to inflation, and inflation must end ultimately in disaster. Elasticity in monetary volume seems to have a different meaning for each individual critic.

If elasticity in volume of currency is necessary in times of financial distrust, as we believe it is, the bill reported by the Finance Committee answers this demand. The fact that it has the opposition of a certain class of bank managers is an evidence to my mind that these officers do not really desire elasticity, but a continual and unlimited expansion with the expectation of constantly increasing gains.

A survey of the entire field from the standpoint of experience and results must lead us to the conclusion that while there is no necessity for the immediate reconstruction of our monetary system, there is an imperative demand for some provision for additional notes to be used in emergencies.

Currency legislation can, however, furnish but a partial remedy for existing financial evils. A general demand for a reform in banking methods is quite as insistent in the public mind as that for a modification of our monetary system. The great mass of the men who control the national banks of the country are strong and liberal minded. Their influence and that of the institutions they represent has been helpful in the great work of national development. But these men, intrusted with the management of great financial institutions, which can do so much to make or to mar the prosperity of our country, should realize that they have serious responsibilities with reference to existing conditions and the necessity for reform in banking methods.

I have already alluded to the inadequacy of bank reserves. When we compare the reserves of our banks with the reserves of similar European institutions this inadequacy becomes painfully apparent. But this is not the only—perhaps not the most important—element of weakness in the banking situation. The change which has taken place in the relation of capital to liabilities and to credit expansion naturally causes apprehension in the public mind. It is, of course, true that the great financial centers of the world have all felt the influence of a speculative spirit which has resulted in a general and dangerous overexpansion of bank credits, but this fact only emphasizes and increases our sense of the dangers existing in our own country.

An examination of the changes which have taken place in

the relation between the capital of national banks and their loans and discounts in twenty years will furnish evidence of the extent to which an expansion of bank credits has taken place. In 1887 the relation between capital and loans and discounts was as 1 to 2.61; in 1897 it was as 1 to 3.27; in 1907 it was as 1 to 5.22. In twenty years the capital of our national banks increased \$318,025,000, and in the same time their loans and discounts increased \$3,008,538,000.

There is another disquieting element of quite as serious a nature. It is the discovery that many national banks have been directly or indirectly furnishing capital for speculative ventures. Some of them have been largely engaged in promoting or underwriting questionable business schemes. All of these operations are clearly outside of the scope of legitimate banking and serve to bring discredit upon all of our banking institutions.

The habit of banks in the large cities of paying a high rate of interest upon the deposits of other banks has led to large accumulations of loanable funds in the great commercial centers at times when the demand for trade purposes throughout the country was less than normal. This dangerous accumulation has naturally led many times to speculative and improvident loans.

Our experience in the recent crisis shows that a necessity exists for a closer cooperation between the banks in different parts of the country. I can see no reason why these banks should not establish a central clearing house, a voluntary organization of clearing-house associations which should in a way represent the banking interests of the entire country, which would exert beneficial influence in facilitating and regulating both domestic and foreign exchanges.

But these are matters which must be left largely to the discretion and judgment of bank managers, while the whole question of currency issues is committed to the control of Congress, and we are clearly answerable for any defects or omissions which we have in our power to remedy. If we should fail to take some effective action to provide against crises such as that through which we have just passed, we should assume a grave responsibility, which I feel that we can not afford to take. It is difficult to overestimate the magnitude of this responsibility.

We can not forget that we have to deal with the business and future prosperity of a continent. Our country has a banking power and wealth of resources and a volume of commerce and industry equal to all the commercial world besides. We can not afford to make a mistake that will injuriously affect the credit or the soundness of our circulating medium.

The enactment of the pending bill will furnish evidence that Congress is not unmindful of its serious responsibilities in this regard. There can be no reasonable doubt of the effectiveness of the measure. The committee firmly believe that through its enactment an atmosphere of confidence and feeling of security will be created which will be invaluable in improving business conditions and in giving a new impetus to the work of national development.

SURVEY OF WASHITA RIVER, OKLAHOMA.

Mr. GORE. I ask unanimous consent to call up the Senate concurrent resolution reported from the Committee on Commerce last Thursday providing for a survey of Washita River, Oklahoma.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a survey to be made of the Washita River, Oklahoma, from the point of its confluence with the Red River to the town of Mountain View, in Kiowa County, Okla., with a view of dredging, cleaning out, and widening the channel, and to submit a plan and estimate for such improvements.

REVISION OF THE PENAL LAWS.

Mr. CLAPP. Unless there is some other business pending, I ask that the Senate proceed to the consideration of general orders under Rule VIII.

Mr. HEYBURN. I call for the regular order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Idaho demands the regular order, which is the unfinished business.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2982) to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The next section of the bill passed over will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

SEC. 51. [Whoever shall cut, or cause or procure to be cut, or shall wantonly destroy, or cause to be wantonly destroyed, any timber growing on the public lands of the United States; or whoever shall remove, or cause to be removed, any timber from said public lands, with intent to export or to dispose of the same; or whoever, being the owner, master, or consignee of any vessel, or the owner, director, or agent of any railroad, shall knowingly transport any timber so cut or removed from said lands, or lumber manufactured therefrom, shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. Nothing

in this section shall prevent any miner or agriculturist from clearing his land in the ordinary working of his mining claim, or in the preparation of his farm for tillage, or from taking the timber necessary to support his improvements, or the taking of timber for the use of the United States.]

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, I inquire of the Senator in charge of the bill if this section will operate to repeal the law of 1878, allowing miners to cut necessary timber upon the mineral lands of the United States for the development of their mines?

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, in response to the question of the Senator from Montana, I would say that there is an amendment now pending, which is acceptable to the committee, covering the proposition about which he makes inquiry, providing that this section shall not repeal the provisions of the act allowing the cutting of timber. That amendment was pending at the time of the adjournment on the last legislative day.

Mr. CARTER. The committee evidently, therefore, thought that by inference or implication this section might be held to repeal the act of 1878.

Mr. HEYBURN. The committee were of opinion that it would not repeal the act of 1878, but in the abundance of caution the committee are inclined to accept the amendment suggested by the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], if I am right in my recollection, so that no possible controversy may arise hereafter as to the interpretation to be placed upon the section.

Mr. CARTER. I desire, then, to inquire of the Senator if it would inconvenience his management of the bill to permit the section to go over for action at the time the amendment of the Senator from Colorado is taken up? I am free to say that if the amendment proposed by the Senator from Colorado is rejected, I shall insist upon an amendment to this section which will negative any possible implication of repeal.

Mr. HEYBURN. I have no objection whatever to the section going over for further consideration. We will mark it passed over and proceed to section 62.

Mr. McLAURIN. Mr. President, I have an engagement that will take me out of the Chamber when a section is reached that I desire to have amended and upon which I have agreed, I believe, with the Senator in charge of the bill. It is section 95, and was not reserved. I will read the section—

Mr. HEYBURN. I will say if it has not been reserved it will not come up until after we have disposed of all the reserved sections. So the Senator from Mississippi is entirely safe in leaving it until we recur to those sections.

Mr. McLAURIN. With that understanding, then, I will ask that it be taken up hereafter.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The next section passed over will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Sec. 62. [Whoever shall willfully or maliciously injure or destroy any of the works, property, or material of any telegraph, telephone, or cable line, or system, operated or controlled by the United States, whether constructed or in process of construction, or shall willfully or maliciously interfere in any way with the working or use of any such line, or system, or shall willfully or maliciously obstruct, hinder, or delay the transmission of any communication over any such line, or system, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.]

Mr. HEYBURN. When section 62 was read on a former occasion an inquiry was made by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN] as to whether it was sufficiently comprehensive to include the wireless methods of telegraphing. It was the opinion of the committee at that time, and is now the opinion of the committee, that the words "or system" in line 8 are sufficiently comprehensive to include any method or the machinery for carrying into effect any method of communication by either wireless or other telegraphy.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will resume the reading.

The Secretary read the next section passed over, as follows:

Sec. 72. [Whoever, being a consul, or vice-consul, or other person employed in the consular service of the United States, shall knowingly certify falsely to any invoice, or other paper, to which his certificate is by law authorized or required, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 and imprisoned not more than three years.]

Mr. HEYBURN. The offices of commercial agent and vice-commercial agent have been abolished by law. They are referred to in existing law as within the prohibitions of this section. Having been abolished, they are omitted from the section as reported by the committee, and in lieu thereof certain other words have been inserted which are comprehensive to cover the existing officers and their designation.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will continue the reading.

The Secretary read the next section passed over, as follows:

Sec. 107. [Whoever, being an officer or other person authorized by any law of the United States to record a conveyance of real property or any

other instrument which by such law may be recorded, shall knowingly certify falsely that such conveyance or instrument has or has not been recorded, shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than seven years, or both.

Mr. HEYBURN. This is a section of new law reported for the purpose of meeting new conditions that have arisen out of the administration of existing law. The section was recommended by the committee because it was necessary to perfect the method for administering the existing law. It brings no new principle of law into the code.

The Secretary read the next section passed over, as follows:

Sec. 108. [Whoever, being a public officer or other person authorized by any law of the United States to make or give a certificate or other writing, shall knowingly make and deliver as true such a certificate or writing, containing any statement which he knows to be false, in a case where the punishment thereof is not elsewhere expressly provided by law, shall be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.]

Mr. HEYBURN. The same as was stated of the preceding section, section 107, is applicable to section 108. It brings no new principle of law into the code, but it provides for a method of carrying into effect existing law and cures certain defects discovered in the administration of existing law.

The Secretary proceeded to read section 112.

Mr. HEYBURN. I think we may, without reading them, pass over sections 112 to 118, inclusive. They are the sections in which is incorporated a provision covering the interval of time between the election and the qualification of a Member of Congress, and I think should not be considered with so light an attendance of the members of this body.

Mr. BACON. Has the Senator any hope that at any time during the consideration of this bill he will have any such attendance as will enable a general consideration of these sections?

Mr. HEYBURN. I do not know of any past experience upon which such a hope might be well founded, and I am perfectly willing at this time or at any time to take up the consideration of the sections.

They involve a simple proposition, Shall the period during which Members of Congress are prohibited from doing certain things be enlarged so as to include the period between their election and the time they take the oath of office? I have not at any time been in any doubt as to my own conclusion upon that subject. I do not know what the sentiment of the Senate would be if it were called upon to express it after a consideration. I do know that so far as I am concerned I am not in favor of widening the scope of existing law.

It is new legislation of a class that I have before had occasion to designate as not being reflective of a very high degree of confidence in the personal conscience of the men who are elected as Members of Congress.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. BACON. I am inclined to agree with most the Senator says in regard to the labors of the Commission and as to his views thereon, but in this particular instance I differ from him very radically.

The Senator, I presume, recalls the instance in the very recent past which doubtless suggested to the revisionists the necessity for this enlargement of the law. What he says about the distrust which is necessarily implied in this class of legislation may, of course, be said with reference to the existing law. It does indicate that there is a necessity for a law which shall restrain Members of Congress, either of the Senate or of the House, from doing certain things which the law now condemns.

The necessity for that law grew out of the fact that those things were being done by Members of Congress—Senators and Representatives—and they were grossly improper. I quite agree with the implication in the Senator's remarks that they were so improper that no Senator or Representative ought to be guilty of them, and that they ought not to be presumed to be in a frame of mind which would make them guilty of them. Nevertheless, experience has shown that that presumption can not be relied upon.

We know the fact, I think since the Senator has been in the Senate, of a Senator who did what the law said he should not do, but who was exonerated both by the courts and by a committee of this body, if I understood it correctly, upon the ground that, while he had been elected and had received his commission and was drawing the salary attached to the office, he had not been sworn in, and therefore that the law did not apply to him.

I think, Mr. President, that whenever a Senator accepts the office of Senator and receives his commission and begins to draw his salary, there certainly devolves upon him the high obliga-

tion to conform in every way not only to the letter but to the spirit of the law, and if, as we have seen, there is an instance where he has not conformed to the spirit of it, we ought to make the letter of it apply to him and compel him to comply with it.

I am very frank to say, Mr. President, that so far as agreeing with the Senator as to the unwisdom of this enlargement of the law, I think the enlargement which is proposed is one of the very wisest things that I have seen come from that committee. I trust the Senator will stand up with his committee on that subject.

Mr. HEYBURN. I call the Senator's attention to the fact that the language of this section and the others of the same character is much broader than he seems to have noticed. The language as reported is:

Whoever, being elected.

I agree with the Senator that, after a Member of Congress is upon the pay roll, he is to all intents and purposes an officer of Congress; that is to say, he is a Member of Congress. But there is a period more or less extended between the election and the time when he begins to draw his pay and is upon the pay roll. That is the period that is attempted to be covered by these sections. The language I call the Senator's attention to is, "Whoever, being elected."

Mr. BACON. If I understand correctly, while it may be, and doubtless is, as the Senator says, that the section would antedate the period when he began to draw his salary, it would also cover a period between the time of his beginning to draw the salary and the time when he was sworn in, which was the case I had in mind and to which I have alluded.

But I will go further than I did before, when I said when a Senator or Representative began drawing his salary he ought to consider himself as within the obligations of the law. I will go still further back and say that whenever a Senator receives an election at the hands either of the people or of the legislature he ought to feel bound by the same high moral obligation.

Mr. HEYBURN. I should like to submit a legal proposition to the consideration of the Senate, and it is this: What jurisdiction has Congress over a private citizen to say that he shall not, for instance, as in the case referred to by the Senator from Georgia, make a contract to rent a building to the Government for use as a post-office? Where do we get our jurisdiction to distinguish a man who is yet in private life from his fellow-citizens and say that he is not capable of making a contract without being guilty of a crime? That is the question that has always presented itself to my mind.

Up to the time he assumes duty as a public officer he is a private citizen; he has the same right to contract as any other private citizen; and I doubt the power of Congress to make the making of a contract by him the basis of a criminal charge.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I think in regard to that that so far as practicing before the Departments is concerned—and that is what this provision relates to—Congress has absolute power to say who shall or who shall not practice before the Departments of the Government. If for any reason there is a certain class of people who should be debarred from that opportunity or that privilege, so long as there is no distinction between individuals, I think Congress has the power. Congress could not say that John Jones should not do so or that Robert Smith should not do so; but it can classify certain portions of the community who, by reason of a particular relationship to the Government or to the Departments, shall be debarred.

Now, it is true that we have no more control over a man who has been elected than we have over a man who has not been elected, so far as his individuality is concerned; but we have a right, when we are prescribing what shall be done before the Departments, to classify the people of the country and to say whether or not they shall be permitted to practice in those Departments. We have a right to say who shall practice in the Pension Bureau or before the Interior Department. I think the right of classification—and I am sure the Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEYBURN] is quite familiar with all the decisions of the Supreme Court on that subject—is one that is very generally recognized, not with reference to this particular class of legislation, but as to all legislation. So long as that legislation confines itself to classes, there is no violation of the general principle that requires uniformity. I think that when we consider the reason of the law—and I call the Senator's attention to it—that such a man has violated it as much—not as much; possibly there is a difference in degree—but he has as certainly violated it in one case as in the other. The purpose is—that is, one purpose at least is—that no man should appear before a Department in the effort to secure certain action by that Department who, by reason of his position as a legislator, is supposed to have more influence with that Department than he would have if he were not a legislator. When a man has been

elected a condition of affairs has arisen where he is clothed with an influence which, as a private citizen, he did not before have.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I am in entire sympathy with the moral principle expressed in this proposed legislation. I do not believe any man who has been elected a Member of Congress in either House should do any of the things that are forbidden by these sections or any one of them. It is only a question as to the propriety of enlarging by legislation the scope of prohibition that I desired to meet the consideration of the members of this body before it was passed. I have nothing further to suggest.

Mr. BACON. Well, Mr. President, if there was any probability that we were going to have at any time any such attention on the part of the Senate to this proposed legislation as its gravity demands, I should certainly agree with the Senator from Idaho; but I think it must impress everybody—there are very few of us who are here and who are taking part in the proceedings of the Senate in this matter—it must impress everyone as an extremely remarkable thing that in the consideration of a bill which is a part of a series of bills which are to cover the entire statute law of the United States, the large majority—I will say that in order that those of the minority who are not within the criticism may not apply it to themselves—the large majority of the Senate, and of both sides of the Senate, are paying no more attention to the question of what shall be done or what shall not be done in this important matter than if we were enacting a body of laws for Japan or Kamchatka.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, it is represented that such confidence is entertained for the conclusions of the committee that it is not deemed necessary by members of the Senate to exercise such close supervision over their work as would be indicated by a larger attendance and a more extended participation in debate. If such is the case, the committee can only feel complimented and the country can take its chances.

Now, I would say, yielding to the suggestion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON], that sections 112, 113, and 114 having been read, we can pass them under the rule, and it will not be necessary to reread them unless there is some desire that they should be again read. As I have stated, they have been read once before.

Mr. BACON. This afternoon?

Mr. HEYBURN. No; not this afternoon, but on a former occasion. If, however, the Senator desires to have them read, we can proceed with the reading.

Mr. CLAY. Do I understand the Senator from Idaho to say that certain of these sections to which he refers are those we are passing on without considering now?

Mr. HEYBURN. We have just been considering the principle that is involved in those three sections, and it is hardly necessary that they should again be read and considered separately.

Mr. CLAY. But I understand that we are considering these sections now for the last time.

Mr. HEYBURN. We are.

Mr. CLAY. We have not, however, adopted the sections further on, as to which, when they are considered, I desire to be present. They are entirely new matter.

Mr. HEYBURN. No; they are not new matter, except as to some expressions in them.

Mr. CLAY. One of them is practically a new section.

Mr. HEYBURN. We have not yet reached that. I think we are not including the section to which the Senator refers.

Mr. CLAY. Very well.

Mr. BACON. I think that we ought to have every section read. Such Senators as did not happen to be present when the sections were previously read have not had an opportunity to become familiar with their details.

Mr. HEYBURN. Very well. Let the sections to which the Senator from Georgia refers be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KEAN in the chair). The Secretary will read the sections referred to by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON].

The Secretary read as follows:

SEC. 112. [Whoever, being elected a Member of or Delegate to Congress, or a Resident Commissioner from any Territory of the United States, shall, after his election and either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office, directly or indirectly, ask, accept, receive, or agree to receive, any money, property, or other valuable consideration, or any promise, contract, undertaking, obligation, gratuity, or security for the payment of money or for the delivery or conveyance of anything of value to him or to any person designated by him, for his attention to, or services, or with the intent to have his action, vote, or decision influenced, on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding, which may at any time be pending in either House of Congress or before any committee thereof, or which by law or under the Constitution may be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place as such Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, shall be fined not more than three times the amount asked, accepted, or received, and imprisoned not more than three years; and shall, moreover, forfeit his office or place, and thereafter be forever disqualified

from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the Government of the United States.]

SEC. 113. [Whoever shall promise, offer, or give, or cause to be promised, offered, or given, any money or thing of value, or shall make or tender any contract, undertaking, obligation, gratuity, or security for the payment of money or for the delivery or conveyance of anything of value, to any Member of either House of Congress, or Delegate to Congress, or Resident Commissioner from any Territory of the United States, after his election and either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office, with intent to influence his action, vote, or decision, on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding, which may at any time be pending in either House of Congress, or before any committee thereof, or which by law or under the Constitution may be brought before him in his official capacity or in his place as such Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, shall be fined not more than three times the amount of money or value of the thing so promised, offered, given, made, or tendered, and imprisoned not more than three years.]

SEC. 114. [Whoever, being elected a Member of or Delegate to Congress, or a Resident Commissioner from any Territory of the United States, shall, after his election and either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office, or being an officer or agent of the United States, shall directly or indirectly take, receive, or agree to receive, from any person, any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, for procuring, or aiding to procure, any contract, office, or place from the United States or from any officer or Department thereof, for any person whatever, or for giving any such contract, office, or place to any person whomsoever; or whoever, directly or indirectly, shall offer, or agree to give, or shall give, or bestow any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, for the procuring, or aiding to procure, any such contract, office, or place, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 and imprisoned not more than two years; and shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States. Any such contract or agreement may, at the option of the President, be declared void.]

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I now ask that the unfinished business may be temporarily laid aside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho asks unanimous consent that the unfinished business may be temporarily laid aside. In the absence of objection, it will be so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After thirty minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 22 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, February 11, 1908, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 10, 1908.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Darwin A. Utter, of Weiser, Idaho, to be surveyor-general of Idaho, vice Ernest G. Eagleson, resigned.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Rockwell J. Flint, of Wisconsin, to be United States marshal for the western district of Wisconsin, vice Charles Lewiston, whose term expired February 3, 1908.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

John M. Lenihan, of Iowa, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Dubuque, in the State of Iowa. (Reappointment.)

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Commander Stacy Potts to be a captain in the Navy from the 28th day of January, 1908, vice Capt. Leavitt C. Logan, promoted.

Commander James M. Helm, an additional number in grade, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 28th day of January, 1908, with Commander Stacy Potts, promoted.

Commander Cameron McR. Winslow, an additional number in grade, to be a captain in the Navy from the 28th day of January, 1908, with Commander Albert B. Willits, promoted.

Commander Isaac S. K. Reeves to be a captain in the Navy from the 30th day of January, 1908, vice Capt. Conway H. Arnold, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Gaston De P. Johnstone to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 30th day of July, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Midshipman Robert L. Irvine to be an ensign in the Navy from the 31st day of January, 1906, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

Coast Artillery.

Capt. Charles S. Walkley, chaplain, Coast Artillery Corps, to be chaplain with the rank of major from February 6, 1908.

POSTMASTERS.

ARIZONA.

Fred E. Cadwell to be postmaster at Douglas, Cochise County, Ariz., in place of Fred E. Cadwell. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Reuben S. Galusha to be postmaster at Ashfork, Yavapai County, Ariz. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

CALIFORNIA.

Enos F. Floyd to be postmaster at San Andreas, Calaveras County, Cal. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Albert L. Paulsen to be postmaster at Weaverville, Trinity County, Cal., in place of Albert L. Paulsen. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1908.

Robert M. Richardson to be postmaster at Sacramento, Sacramento County, Cal., in place of Robert M. Richardson. Incumbent's commission expires March 14, 1908.

John W. Wood to be postmaster at Pasadena, Los Angeles County, Cal., in place of John W. Wood. Incumbent's commission expired January 29, 1908.

FLORIDA.

Martin M. Loadholtes to be postmaster at Fort Meade, Polk County, Fla. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

GEORGIA.

John I. Fullwood to be postmaster at Cedartown, Polk County, Ga., in place of John I. Fullwood. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1907.

Hugh M. Pierce to be postmaster at Moultrie, Colquitt County, Ga., in place of Hugh M. Pierce. Incumbent's commission expired February 3, 1908.

ILLINOIS.

Isaac W. Parkinson to be postmaster at Stockton, Jo Daviess County, Ill., in place of Isaac W. Parkinson. Incumbent's commission expires February 15, 1908.

Frederick H. Richardson to be postmaster at Tampico, Whiteside County, Ill., in place of Frederick H. Richardson. Incumbent's commission expired January 21, 1908.

John R. Snook to be postmaster at Altamont, Effingham County, Ill., in place of John R. Snook. Incumbent's commission expires April 27, 1908.

INDIANA.

Albert Jerome to be postmaster at Montezuma, Parke County, Ind., in place of John G. Lowry. Incumbent's commission expires February 18, 1908.

KANSAS.

Henry Avery to be postmaster at Wakefield, Clay County, Kans. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Ernest Hoeffe to be postmaster at St. Paul, Neosho County, Kans. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

William A. Morgan to be postmaster at Lansing, Leavenworth County, Kans. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

Joshua M. Roney to be postmaster at Norcatur, Decatur County, Kans. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Benjamin L. Taft to be postmaster at Parsons, Labette County, Kans., in place of Benjamin L. Taft. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1908.

KENTUCKY.

John W. Breathitt to be postmaster at Hopkinsville, Christian County, Ky., in place of John W. Breathitt. Incumbent's commission expired January 26, 1907.

William J. Manby to be postmaster at La Grange, Oldham County, Ky., in place of Joseph P. Bozarth. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1908.

Frank W. Rice to be postmaster at Wilmore, Jessamine County, Ky. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Charles G. Robinson to be postmaster at Earlinton, Hopkins County, Ky., in place of Charles G. Robinson. Incumbent's commission expires February 23, 1908.

Will P. Scott to be postmaster at Dawson Springs, Hopkins County, Ky., in place of Will P. Scott. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1907.

James W. Thomason to be postmaster at Uniontown, Union County, Ky., in place of James W. Thomason. Incumbent's commission expired January 19, 1907.

Lizzie Vaupel to be postmaster at Morganfield, Union County, Ky., in place of Lizzie Vaupel. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1907.

LOUISIANA.

Levi P. Carter to be postmaster at Bunkie, Avoyelles Parish, La., in place of Levi P. Carter. Incumbent's commission expires February 18, 1908.

Charles C. Dow to be postmaster at Bernice, Union Parish, La. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Lou E. Russell to be postmaster at West Monroe, Ouachita Parish, La. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

MAINE.

Arthur A. Dinsmore to be postmaster at Dover, Piscataquis County, Me., in place of Arthur A. Dinsmore. Incumbent's commission expired January 26, 1908.

Eugene A. Fairfield to be postmaster at Kennebunk, York County, Me., in place of Eugene A. Fairfield. Incumbent's commission expires March 12, 1908.

John M. Thurlough to be postmaster at Fort Fairfield, Aroostook County, Me., in place of John M. Thurlough. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1908.

MARYLAND.

Samuel Hambleton to be postmaster at Rising Sun, Cecil County, Md., in place of Samuel Hambleton. Incumbent's commission expires February 15, 1908.

MISSOURI.

Alfred K. Bailey to be postmaster at Meadville, Linn County, Mo. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Samuel B. Craver to be postmaster at Madison, Monroe County, Mo. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

MONTANA.

Edward H. Golden to be postmaster at Walkerville, Silverbow County, Mont. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

NEBRASKA.

George B. Guffy to be postmaster at Elgin, Antelope County, Nebr., in place of George B. Guffy. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1908.

Mark J. Jones to be postmaster at Elm Creek, Buffalo County, Nebr. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

NEW JERSEY.

Richard F. Treweeke to be postmaster at Butler, Morris County, N. J., in place of Richard F. Treweeke. Incumbent's commission expires February 20, 1908.

NEW YORK.

John M. Brown to be postmaster at Port Jefferson, Suffolk County, N. Y., in place of John M. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired February 3, 1908.

William W. Worden to be postmaster at Saratoga Springs, Saratoga County, N. Y., in place of William W. Worden. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Thomas E. Wallace to be postmaster at Wilmington, New Hanover County, N. C., in place of Thomas E. Wallace. Incumbent's commission expires March 31, 1908.

OHIO.

Charles H. Clark to be postmaster at Mount Sterling, Madison County, Ohio, in place of Charles H. Clark. Incumbent's commission expires March 2, 1908.

Samuel F. Rose to be postmaster at Clarington, Monroe County, Ohio. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

TEXAS.

Charles R. Bone to be postmaster at Beaumont, Jefferson County, Tex., in place of Charles R. Bone. Incumbent's commission expired February 2, 1908.

J. W. Bradford to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, Franklin County, Tex., in place of Wesley C. Parchman. Incumbent's commission expires February 12, 1908.

J. O. Brown to be postmaster at Coleman, Coleman County, Tex., in place of James Gipson. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1908.

W. L. Brown to be postmaster at Hamlin, Jones County, Tex. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Crockett Campbell to be postmaster at Lufkin, Angelina County, Tex., in place of Crockett Campbell. Incumbent's commission expires March 28, 1908.

James I. Carter to be postmaster at Arlington, Tarrant County, Tex., in place of James I. Carter. Incumbent's commission expires April 27, 1908.

Carl E. Ericson to be postmaster at El Campo, Wharton County, Tex., in place of Carl E. Ericson. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1908.

Clinton J. Farrell to be postmaster at Vernon, Wilbarger County, Tex., in place of Clinton J. Farrell. Incumbent's commission expires February 19, 1908.

Charles H. Farwell to be postmaster at Channing, Hartley County, Tex. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Henry C. Ford to be postmaster at Whitney, Hill County, Tex., in place of Henry C. Ford. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1908.

Marion S. French to be postmaster at Alvin, Brazoria County, Tex., in place of Marion S. French. Incumbent's commission expired February 19, 1907.

Robert B. Gordon to be postmaster at Strawn, Palo Pinto County, Tex. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

John Harvey to be postmaster at Meridian, Bosque County, Tex., in place of John Harvey. Incumbent's commission expires February 12, 1908.

Covey M. Hughs to be postmaster at Wharton, Wharton

County, Tex., in place of Covey M. Hughs. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1908.

Fred P. Ingerson to be postmaster at Barstow, Ward County, Tex. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Clarence V. Rattan to be postmaster at Cooper, Delta County, Tex., in place of Clarence V. Rattan. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1908.

L. B. Ruth to be postmaster at Howe, Grayson County, Tex., in place of William L. Higginbotham. Incumbent's commission expires February 12, 1908.

Benjamin M. Sheldon to be postmaster at Rockport, Aransas County, Tex., in place of Benjamin M. Sheldon. Incumbent's commission expired February 2, 1908.

Harper Simpson to be postmaster at Edna, Jackson County, Tex., in place of Harper Simpson. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1908.

George F. Taylor to be postmaster at Royse City, Rockwall County, Tex., in place of George F. Taylor. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1908.

George A. Tohill to be postmaster at Big Sandy, Upshur County, Tex. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Henry T. Vaughan to be postmaster at Mart, McLennan County, Tex., in place of Henry T. Vaughan. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1907.

VIRGINIA.

William H. Mosby to be postmaster at Bedford City, Bedford County, Va., in place of William H. Mosby. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1908.

Bezer Snell to be postmaster at Brookneal, Campbell County, Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

WASHINGTON.

George W. Edgerton to be postmaster at Puyallup, Pierce County, Wash., in place of George W. Edgerton. Incumbent's commission expires February 29, 1908.

Judson J. Merriman to be postmaster at Lind, Adams County, Wash., in place of Judson J. Merriman. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1908.

James W. O'Connell to be postmaster at Republic, Ferry County, Wash., in place of James W. O'Connell. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1908.

John F. Spangle to be postmaster at Cheney, Spokane County, Wash., in place of John F. Spangle. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1908.

George Vetter to be postmaster at Sunnyside, Yakima County, Wash., in place of George Vetter. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1908.

Lucius L. Wing to be postmaster at Rockford, Spokane County, Wash. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

WEST VIRGINIA.

James B. Campbell to be postmaster at New Cumberland, Hancock County, W. Va., in place of James B. Campbell. Incumbent's commission expired February 26, 1907.

WITHDRAWALS.

Executive nominations withdrawn from the Senate February 10, 1908.

Jonathan B. Morey to be postmaster at Dansville, in the State of New York.

Arthur J. Hudson to be postmaster at Clifton, in the State of Arizona.

Robert M. Croom to be postmaster at Burgaw, in the State of North Carolina.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 10, 1908.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Hal J. Cole, of Washington, to be register of the land office at Spokane, Wash.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF IDAHO.

Darwin A. Utter to be surveyor-general of Idaho.

MARSHALS.

Cornelius C. Duson, of Louisiana, to be United States marshal for the western district of Louisiana.

Rockwell J. Flint to be United States marshal for the western district of Wisconsin.

Eugene R. Hendry, of Hawaii, to be United States marshal for the Territory of Hawaii.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Robert W. Breckons, of Hawaii, to be United States attorney for the Territory of Hawaii.

PROMOTION IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Cadet Engineer Harvey Fletcher Johnson, of Virginia, to be second assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, with the rank of third lieutenant.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Capt. Conway H. Arnold to be a rear-admiral in the Navy from the 30th day of January, 1908.

Commander Albert B. Willits to be a captain in the Navy from the 28th day of January, 1908.

POSTMASTERS.

COLORADO.

John F. Morgan to be postmaster at Colorado City, El Paso County, Colo.

Jennie Ross to be postmaster at Cheyenne Wells, Cheyenne County, Colo.

CONNECTICUT.

R. Clifford Tyler to be postmaster at Chester, Middlesex County, Conn.

GEORGIA.

Thomas E. Oden to be postmaster at Blackshear, Pierce County, Ga.

IOWA.

Louis F. Bousquet to be postmaster at Pella, Marion County, Iowa.

James B. Martin to be postmaster at West Bend, Palo Alto County, Iowa.

John W. Reed to be postmaster at Waucoma, Fayette County, Iowa.

LOUISIANA.

Charlton Fort to be postmaster at Minden, in the county of Webster and State of Louisiana.

MARYLAND.

Walton C. Orrell to be postmaster at Centerville, Queen Anne County, Md.

MICHIGAN.

Hiram E. Hardy to be postmaster at Big Rapids, Mecosta County, Mich.

John N. McCall to be postmaster at Ithaca, Gratiot County, Mich.

Charles H. Stannard to be postmaster at Dexter, Washtenaw County, Mich.

MINNESOTA.

Clarendon B. Boody to be postmaster at North St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minn.

Joseph C. Chamberlain to be postmaster at International Falls, Koochiching County, Minn.

NEBRASKA.

Horace G. Lyon to be postmaster at Gordon, Sheridan County, Nebr.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Horace E. Hurlbutt to be postmaster at Hanover, Grafton County, N. H.

NEW JERSEY.

Leslie I. Cooke to be postmaster at Hackettstown, Warren County, N. J.

Charles F. Hopkins to be postmaster at Boonton, Morris County, N. J.

Daniel M. Merchant to be postmaster at Morris Plains, Morris County, N. J.

NEW YORK.

David Akers to be postmaster at Hillburn, Rockland County, N. Y.

Robert G. Anderson to be postmaster at Freeport, Nassau County, N. Y.

George D. Davis to be postmaster at Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

Thomas H. Dickinson to be postmaster at Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y.

Charles T. Jackson to be postmaster at Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

Marc D. Johnson to be postmaster at Randolph, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

William Frank Lewis to be postmaster at Arcade, Wyoming County, N. Y.

Thomas A. McWhinney to be postmaster at Lawrence, Nassau County, N. Y.

George M. Nellist to be postmaster at Barker, Niagara County, N. Y.

William A. Reinhart to be postmaster at Inwood, Nassau County, N. Y.

Frank B. Spaulding to be postmaster at Witherbee, Essex County, N. Y.

De Witt C. Titus to be postmaster at Hempstead, Nassau County, N. Y.

Oliver H. Tuthill to be postmaster at Rockville Center, Nassau County, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Walter Hollis Everhart to be postmaster at Newton, Catawba County, N. C.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Frederick C. Walther to be postmaster at Berthold, Ward County, N. Dak.

OHIO.

George H. Lewis to be postmaster at Bluffton, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA.

Harry C. Clark to be postmaster at McAlester (late South McAlester), in the county of Pittsburg and State of Oklahoma.

Walter I. Reneau to be postmaster at Tulsa, in the county of Tulsa and State of Oklahoma.

John R. Thomas to be postmaster at Beaver, Beaver County, Okla.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Clark B. Bailey to be postmaster at Elkland, Tioga County, Pa.

Eva J. Beeman to be postmaster at Lawrenceville, Tioga County, Pa.

John W. Beers to be postmaster at Marysville, Perry County, Pa.

N. K. Collier to be postmaster at Leechburg, Armstrong County, Pa.

Joseph A. Fenner to be postmaster at Weissport, Carbon County, Pa.

Alonzo M. Frederick to be postmaster at New Kensington, Westmoreland County, Pa.

Joel M. Hoch to be postmaster at Fleetwood, Berks County, Pa.

Burrell C. Ingraham to be postmaster at Herminie, Westmoreland County, Pa.

Alfred H. Leh to be postmaster at Egypt, Lehigh County, Pa.

John P. Wilson to be postmaster at Manor, Westmoreland County, Pa.

WASHINGTON.

William P. Ward to be postmaster at Rosalia, Whitman County, Wash.

WISCONSIN.

Frank C. Brown to be postmaster at Brandon, Fond du Lac County, Wis.

Walter Kleinpell to be postmaster at Cassville, Grant County, Wis.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

The injunction of secrecy was removed February 10, 1908, from an authenticated copy of an arrangement signed at Rome on December 9, 1907, on the part of the United States and other powers, for the establishment and regulation of the International Office of Public Health mentioned in article 181 of the International Sanitary Convention signed at Paris on December 3, 1903.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 10, 1908.

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, February 7, 1908, was read and approved.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that next week, Thursday and Friday, February 20 and 21, be set aside for the consideration of District of Columbia bills.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent that Thursday and Friday of next week be set aside for the consideration of District bills. Is there objection? Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I understand that this is in lieu of giving up to-day, and you will take no more time of the House than you otherwise would have taken?

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I think I ought to say that there is some fear that the trackage bill may take more than one day, and I think it would hardly be fair to that legislation, after we had perhaps disposed of eight or ten sections of it, to wait two weeks before the balance of the bill could be disposed of. That is the reason I ask for two days.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have no objection. In fact, I think we ought to get through with that trackage legislation.